

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

move to Commons
Reading Room
OTTAWA, ONT.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR

OWING TO THE STRICT PRESS CENSORSHIP IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES THERE IS VERY LITTLE NEWS AVAILABLE REGARDING THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR, AND A VERY LARGE PORTION OF THE REPORTS IN THE PRESS ARE NOT RELIABLE. BUT THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF THE WAR IS SOMETHING BEYOND THE SCOPE OF CENSORSHIP AND ALL OF US MAY WITNESS THE TREMENDOUS ECONOMIC CHANGES DAILY RESULTING. FOOD PRICES ARE SOARING BEYOND ANYTHING EVER KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY AND ACCORDING TO EXPERT OPINION THE WAR HAS ONLY WELL BEGUN. MANY OLD INSTITUTIONS ARE CRUMPLING UNDER THE STRESS OF CONDITIONS AND NATIONAL BOUNDARIES ARE BEING STEADILY ALTERED. AFTER THE WAR IT WILL BE FOUND THAT NEW RELATIONS BETWEEN MEN AND NATIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AND ECONOMIC READJUSTMENTS WILL BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE CONFLICT.

JANUARY 13, 1915

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

A Monthly Income For Your Widow

A new privilege applicable to all Imperial Life policies permits the assured to specify that the proceeds of his insurance shall, on maturity be payable in monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments for 20 years certain, and so long thereafter as the beneficiary named shall live.

While in the calculation of the instalments a definite rate of interest is guaranteed, such payments in the case of participating policies will be increased by sharing in the interest which the Company earns in excess of this guaranteed rate.

Therefore, by means of an Imperial policy you can provide a definite, dependable, regular income to care for your widow as long as she lives, and for your children until all of them are at least old enough to be self-supporting.

But this is only one of the many advantages of this valuable new privilege. Many others are explained in our booklet "Safeguard Your Legacy." Write for a copy to-day. It's very interesting, and—it's free.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

Copyright 1914



THE OWENS Smut Cleaner and Pickling Machine

No Machine can equal them for treating Seed Grain. Made in two sizes. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent Smut.



Your Customers want this Machine

With high prices assured for grain next year, every farmer will realize the necessity of treating his seed grain so that he may have an increased yield of perfect quality grain.

Owens Smut Cleaners separate smut balls, wild oats, king heads and all light seeds from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. By them the farmer can get perfect results. The grain is thoroughly pickled and elevated into the wagon box, being dried by the drainage through elevator sieve. An automatic skimmer removes all impurities over a drainer-sieve at tail of machine, ejecting same, while wasting none of the pickling solution. Capacity 30 to 75 bushels per hour.

No. 8 machine handles 30 to 50 bushels per hour; No. 4, 50 to 75 bushels, accommodating either the small farmer or the large grain raiser. Strong construction, heavy timber; rustless solution tanks of 30 and 50 gallons capacity. The most economical machine you can sell, and backed by a positive guarantee. Write today for particulars and prices. Get the Agency for our Machines—it will mean Money for You.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA LTD.

Builders of Light-Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work
284 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

130 WISCONSIN INCUBATOR \$13.90 EGG AND BROODER



If Ordered Together We send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water heat, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them.

TEN YEAR GUARANTEE—30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges.

Write Today Don't Delay **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 214 RACINE, WIS.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$115.20

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Farms for Sale

1915
The Year of Opportunity

High Prices
Following
European
War

Apply to—

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

WINNIPEG :: MAN.

We have, as Trustees and Administrators, many desirable farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, many of them improved and all of them cheap and obtainable on very easy, long terms of payment. Send for our list and map showing location, acreage, price, etc. A particularly good chance is a farm of 2400 acres near Brandon, Man., with the large proportion under cultivation, in Al shape for 1915 crop, and excellent buildings. To the right man of means with a good stock, this means a bargain.

FISH! FISH!

The Cheapest and Most Wholesome Food On the Market

THE ARMSTRONG TRADING CO. LTD., of Portage la Prairie, for the first time is putting on a selling campaign of Winter Caught Manitoba Fish. These fish are caught under the ice on Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba, and the shipping points are Mafeking, Winnipegosis, Amaranth, Delta, St. Laurent, Oak Point, Mulvihill, Steep Rock and Fairford. We quote

No. 1 White Fish, lb.	7c	Jack Fish, lb.	3c
No. 2 White Fish, lb.	4c	Tulibee, lb.	3c
Yellow Pike Fish, lb.	6c	Mullett, lb.	1½c

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

At these prices will accept orders for any quantities for shipment in Canada only. Add fifteen cents per hundred pounds to cover cost of sacks, as this is the way we will ship unless otherwise specified. If fish are required in boxes, add forty cents per hundred pounds. State whether shipment is to be made by freight or express. We will fill orders from the nearest point of shipment. Cash must accompany the order. We guarantee quality and prompt shipments.

THE ARMSTRONG TRADING CO. LTD.

P. O. Box 614

Portage la Prairie, Man.



Don't buy a Rod of Wire Fence

from anyone—until you have read our 1915 Wire Fence Catalog. Made from thoroughly galvanized, hard drawn, steel wire—every rod guaranteed. Clean, fresh, new stock. All full gauge wire used.

15½¢ a Rod and up

Sold on 30 days' free trial. Write today for free catalog and low prices.

C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA

WOLVES SKUNKS MUSKRATS

In fact any and all furs you get, ship them in to us by parcel post or express. We also buy **Beef Hides, Horse Hair, Sheep Pelts, Wool, Tallow.** We always pay the highest market prices.

North West Hide & Fur Co.
278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

FARMERS!

THERE ARE NO SYMPTOMS such as a headache or sneezing before the fire. This unwelcome guest calls on you without an invitation. It is not the nicest thing in the world to have those who are dear to you out in the snow, or even to have your livestock suffer for the want of shelter and no real man likes to live on the charity of his neighbor. Our policy will not prevent such a calamity as a fire, but it will certainly relieve the suffering it causes. A two-cent stamp will bring you full particulars. Write to

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Head Office : Saskatoon, Sask.
Live Agents Wanted in this Province



A Chance of a Lifetime
While they last
Only! **\$3.90**
PREPAID

Don't forget to state size 2 to 8

Cut above illustrates Order No. C 3651, one of the most striking values that has ever been offered to Western people. This boot is made of very fine suede leather, specially adapted for dress wear. Very comfortable and easy on the feet, with high arch and military heels. Soles are flexible California oak leather. This same boot can also be had in dull calf and patent leather. Regular \$6.00. As an introductory offer we are selling **\$3.90** them at, carriage prepaid.

Order today and save big money.
CANADA SHOE - Mail Order Dept.
302 DONALD STREET, WINNIPEG

UNION BANK ANNUAL Splendid Report Submitted to Shareholders

Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada have reason to feel gratified at the standing of that institution, as shown in the 50th annual statement submitted at the general meeting held at Winnipeg on Wednesday, January 6. After half a century of marked progress those present were again confronted with a report that displayed careful management of the extensive affairs of the bank, and especially so during the financial depression that has been apparent for some time past. It was for the year ending November 30, 1914. Material progress was manifest throughout. The strong position was maintained and it was not found necessary to curtail loans for legitimate purposes.

Net profits, after providing for the usual requirements of operation, were \$712,440.48, or at the rate of 14.25 per cent. on the paid-up capital. This was slightly lower than the previous year. Together with \$90,579.03 carried forward from 1913 this made \$803,018.51 available for distribution. From that amount four dividends, at the rate of 2 per cent. per quarter, and amounting to \$400,000, were paid, while a bonus of 1 per cent. has been set aside for payment to shareholders on March 1 as of record of February 13. In view of the shrinkage in values securities were written down by \$215,000. The Canadian Patriotic Fund was given \$25,000, and the Officers' Pension Fund increased by \$10,000, thus leaving a balance of \$103,019.51, carried forward to this year. The paid-up capital is \$5,000,000 and the rest account \$3,400,000.

Assets Reach \$81,561,849

Total assets are \$81,561,849.94, an increase of \$800,000 over a year ago.

A noticeable feature is the \$4,000,000 increase in current loans, which indicates a desire on the part of the bank to extend every possible accommodation to its customers, while at the same time safeguarding its position by keeping a large proportion of the assets in easily convertible form. Three branches were opened in Ontario, three in Alberta, three in British Columbia, three in Saskatchewan and a second one in London, England. The bank subscribed for 50,000 pounds sterling of the recent British war loan. John Galt was re-elected president of the institution and R. T. Riley and Geo. H. Thomson, vice-presidents. Sir William Price is honorary president. A resolution of sympathy for George H. Balfour, general manager, who is ill, was passed.

DISHONEST BUYER SENTENCED

S. E. Jackson, formerly employed by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. as a grain buyer at Rossendale, Man., pleaded guilty at Portage la Prairie recently to forgery in issuing and cashing fraudulent wheat checks. He was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment. Jackson was brought to justice by the Manitoba provincial police, who followed him to England and back to Chicago, where he was arrested.

A Paris weekly has offered its readers \$2,000 for the best forecast of the post-bellum frontiers of the European countries, the award to be made after a treaty of peace is made.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Received to Monday morning, January 11, 1915.	
Previously acknowledged	\$2,005.80
"Little Beginners Class Union S. S., Oak River, Man.	1.00
Mrs. Wm. Todd, Asor, Sask.	10.00
Hiebert Heinrich, Chorlitz P.O., M.	10.00
Wheatfield G. G. A., Perdue, Sask.	18.50
"Rural Patriotic Association, South Prince Albert, Sask.	170.35
A Friend, Brandon, Man.	10.00
Lillian and Willy Warnes, Craik, S.	1.00
Wilson Ransom, Whitewater, Man.	5.00
Baycentre G. G. A., Baycentre, Dauphin, Man.	25.00
S. J. W. Tayloe, Bredenbury, Sask.	10.00
A Friend	2.00
Delton School, Rounthwaite, Man.	16.75
Mrs. J. B. Mather, Man.	10.00
M. W. Fox, Brandon, Man.	10.00
Salem G. G. A., Portage la Pr., Man.	11.40
U. F. A., Heath, Alta.	66.65
P. Wainwright, Bartersville	50.00
Floral Sask. G. G. A.	40.00
Morton Sunday School	10.50
Tisdale Union Sunday School	25.00
"F. G. R. Masinas, Alta.	1.00
Rural Muni. of Odanah	238.00
Mr. and Mrs. Allpress, Estevan, S.	5.25
Total	\$2,703.70

In The Guide of December 16 a subscription of \$25 was, by error, credited to the "May Creek G. G. A., Girouxville, Sask." This should have been "Miry Creek G. G. A., Gerowville, Sask."

BIG CROPS FOR 1915

The need for bumper crops, the demand for a Dominion-wide increased production, the unprecedented high prices are unquestionably the outcome of the European conditions existing at the present time.

Farmers throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from a spirit of patriotism as well as the monetary rewards that accrue, are exerting Herculean efforts to crop every available acre.

That this increased acreage will give Canada the greatest crop in her history is expected.

Never has the farmer been face to face with a more opportune time for

THERE IS THE SEED HOUSE TO WHOM YOU SHOULD SEND YOUR SEED ORDER



discarding questionable seed and starting right—with the Purest Seed money can buy. Every farmer earns his living by the sweat of his brow and he owes it to himself to garner the biggest, heaviest crops that money and brains can produce.

Grain is bringing top-notch prices; farmers can sell their inferior seed and purchase quality seed for comparatively little advance, thus making the change at a time when it augurs much financial gain.

New Pure Seed would produce convincing evidence of the invariable relationship between the quality of the seed used and the crop. It would be the means of awakening new interest; instilling inspiration in the hearts of many skeptical and discouraged farmers.

Therefore, while considering the extending of the acreage, give more attention to the increasing of the yield and quality.

Advt.

SEEDS

Specially Selected for the West

THE GREATER YOUR NEED FOR CASH THE MORE REASON YOU SHOULD INVEST IN PURE SEEDS

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL SEED GRAIN PUBLICATION A POST CARD WILL BRING IT



WRITE FOR OUR LARGE 1915 SEED CATALOG A POST CARD WILL BRING IT

Wheat, Marquis STOCK No. E 90 Price per Bushel At Calgary 1.50 At Brandon 1.40	Seger Oat STOCK NO. E 87 Price per Bushel At Calgary 1.25 At Brandon 1.10
Banner Oat STOCK No. E 80 Price per Bushel At Calgary .90 At Brandon .80	Abundance Oat STOCK No. E 84 Price per Bushel At Calgary .85 At Brandon .83
Garton's No. 22 Oat STOCK No. E 85 Price per Bushel At Calgary .85 At Brandon .83	Victory Oat STOCK No. E 86 Price per Bushel At Calgary 1.00 At Brandon .85

A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd.
BRANDON, Man. CALGARY, Alta.
Western Canada's Greatest Seed House

FAIRWEATHERS High Class Furs Sent on Approval

We Pay Express Charges

IF YOU LIKE THEM - PAY THE EXPRESS AGENT

There are no better furs made than **Fairweathers'**, and at these prices they are without doubt the greatest values you have ever seen. Values like these will not recur—so mail you order now and it will receive our best attention on arrival. If the goods are not to your liking when they arrive—send them back at our expense.

LADIES' ASTRAKAN COATS

Ladies' Astrakan and Bocharon Lamb Coats, 3 lengths, well-made, good warm garments. \$65 values for
\$16.50

LADIES' LINED COATS

Imported Broadcloth shells, lined with Chamouis, 52 inches long and has storm collar and lapels of Russian Otter. Regular \$55 values for
\$22.50

MINK MARMOT COATS

Made from the finest Russian full-furred skins, shawl and notch collars, sizes up to 36 only. Regular values \$125, for
\$57.50

MUSKRAT LINED COATS

Extra fine quality imported Broadcloth tailor-made shells, with dark Eastern Mink collar and lapels, and lined with good quality Muskrat. Regular \$150 values for
\$62.50

MUSKRAT COATS

Ladies' best quality Muskrat Coats, 50 and 52 inches long, and lined with best grade linings. Regular \$125 values, for
\$59.00

MEN'S RACCOON COATS

Genuine Raccoon Coats with shawl and notch collars—an excellent driving coat for any man. Regular \$75 values, for
\$37.50

Fairweathers Limited

297 Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG

TORONTO

MONTREAL



"Pedlarize" Your Barns and Other Buildings



YOU can rest easy if your barns and dwellings are roofed with "George" or "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. A roof that is "Pedlarized" is proof against fire, wind and weather. It is absolutely protected against lightning. For more than 25 years we have studied the effects of fire, lightning and tempest—sun, rain and snow—upon our metal shingles on thousands and thousands of roofs in all parts of Canada. From time to time we have seen fit to make an alteration—every alteration has been an improvement—until now we can honestly say that the "George" and "Oshawa" Steel Shingles are as perfect as human brains and experience can make them.

Pedlar's "GEORGE" Shingle

is the best roofing material we know of for barns and big buildings. It is a great big generous shingle (24 in. x 24 in.). Every "George" Shingle is made to lock on all **Four Sides**, making a roof that is, to all intents and purposes, one solid sheet of steel, which affords absolute protection against snow, rain, fire, lightning, sun or wind.

In one day you can lay a roof of "George" Shingles that would take **three days** to lay in cedar shingles. To cover 100 square feet of surface with cedar shingles would require 1,000 shingles and a small keg of nails—25 of these big "George" Shingles will cover the same surface as 1,000 cedar shingles and you have only 75 nails to drive.

MADE IN CANADA

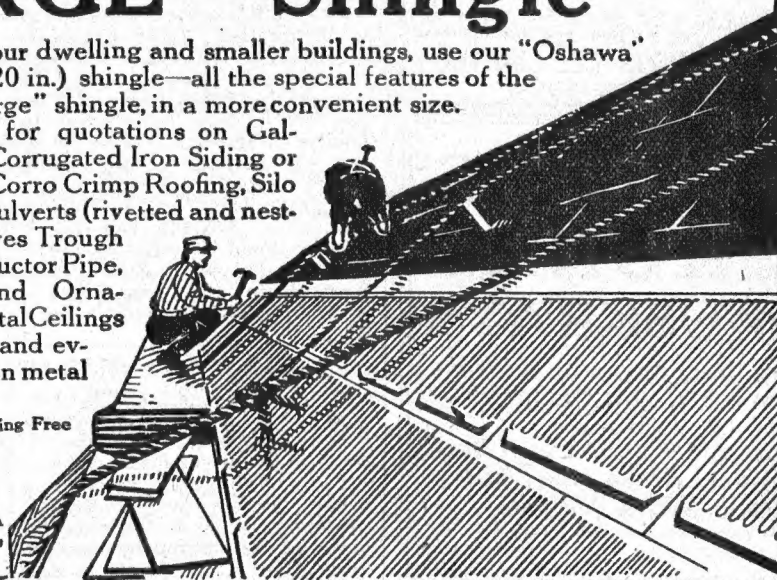
Pedlar's Perfect Products are the best that money can buy. Make us prove it. A post card will bring Free Booklet by return mail. Ask for Catalogue "GG" Address:

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited

Executive Office and Factories Established 1861
MONTREAL - TORONTO - WINNIPEG - OTTAWA - LONDON - CHATHAM - OSHAWA, CANADA

For your dwelling and smaller buildings, use our "Oshawa" (16 in. x 20 in.) shingle—all the special features of the big "George" shingle, in a more convenient size.

Write for quotations on Galvanized, Corrugated Iron Siding or Roofing, Corro Crimp Roofing, Silo Covers, Culverts (rivetted and nest-able), Eaves Trough and Conductor Pipe, Finials and Ornaments, Metal Ceilings anything and everything in metal products.



How Much Has The Guide Saved You?

\$20.00 in Cash



For the Best and Most Accurate Answers

One of our readers has written as follows:

"The Guide is the best investment I ever made. I would not be without it for \$10 a year. I figure that it saves me in hard cash several times that amount."

"These statements are interesting," said the Editor. "I wonder how much money The Guide has saved its other readers. I will invite them to write letters on this subject and offer prizes for the best letters."

So it was decided upon.

Every reader of The Guide is invited to write a short letter not over 300 words at the most on the subject "How Much The Guide has Saved Me." There will be six prizes.

For the best letter \$7.00
For the second best letter 5.00
For the next four best, each 2.00

The letters containing the most definite information will receive the prizes.

Do not write about the pleasure or entertainment The Guide has brought you; that is for another time. Make this letter a straight dollars and cents answer.

How Much Has Your Guide Earned You in Any of the Following Ways?

- 1—By its articles on co-operative buying. Has it been thru The Guide that you were led to co-operative buying? If so, how much has it saved you?
- 2—By its market quotations. Has its market prices quoted in The Guide and the special information on marketing eggs, poultry and other produce secured better prices for you? If so, how much?
- 3—Thru its Book Department. Have you purchased any books that have saved you more than the price of the books? If so, tell us how much?
- 4—By its information on various farming operations, farm conveniences, etc. Has any of this information saved you hard cash? If so, how much?
- 5—Thru its "Questions and Answers" Department. Have you had any questions answered thru The Guide which saved you money? If so, how much?
- 6—By any of its Home Departments and suggestions. Have the suggestions in regard to cooking, household conveniences, children's clothing, etc., saved you any money in your home? If so, how much?
- 7—By its advertisements. How much have you saved by patronizing Guide advertisers?

This competition is open to both the men and women readers of The Guide, and your answers are not limited to the six subjects mentioned above. If The Guide has saved you money in any other way, you are at liberty to write upon it. Of course, to many readers The Guide has been able to render service that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. We have received many letters telling us of the pleasure The Guide gives its readers, but in this case we are limiting the answers to a dollar and cent basis.

In addition to letters competing for the prize, however, we would be glad to have suggestions on this same subject, telling us what information we can publish in The Guide that will save more money for its readers.

WRITE PROMPTLY, AS THIS NOTICE MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN

This Contest will close on the 20th February and no letters received after that date will be considered for the Prizes

Address - - - The Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 13th, 1915

SEED GRAIN RATE GRANTED

As a result of the representations of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta, the railway companies have again agreed to make a special reduced freight rate on seed grain effective from January 15 to June 15. In Manitoba the rate will be, as on previous occasions, one-half the ordinary mileage rate. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the rate will be slightly lower than previously, being placed on the same level as in Manitoba. The railways were somewhat reluctant to grant the usual reduction on seed grain because in the past the concession has been greatly abused by dishonest farmers and grain dealers, who have shipped grain intended for feed and milling under the special seed grain rate, thus defrauding the railway company of considerable revenue. Eventually, however, the railway consented to give half rates as before provided the shipper obtained a certificate as to his bona fides from the secretary of the nearest local branch of the Grain Growers' Association or United Farmers of Alberta, this certificate to be afterwards countersigned by the central secretary of the provincial organization. The fact that the railways are depending upon the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta to protect them from abuses of the seed grain rate, is a generous acknowledgment on the part of the railway companies of the important place and high standing of the farmers' organizations. At the same time it places a serious responsibility upon the officers of the Associations, and particularly upon the local secretaries. The reputation of the organized farmers is now in the hands of the local secretaries. If they fulfill their duty in this matter without fear or favor, treating all alike and giving the certificate to every one entitled to it, but steadfastly refusing it to their best friend if he wishes to use it to deceive the railway company, the Grain Growers' Association will make a big advance in the estimation of the public and the business world. For any local secretary to permit the abuse of the concession granted by the railway companies would be a calamity to the organization. The secretary of the local Grain Growers' Association is usually the most public spirited and conscientious man in the district, and they will stand the test.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

The following is a copy of a letter recently received from one of our subscribers and which speaks for itself:

A. N. Beiseker,
First Mortgage Farm Lands
and Commercial Investments
Harvey, N.D.

Dec. 19, 1914.

Robt. W. Dalglish, Esq.,
Heward, Sask., Canada.

Dear Sir: NW 90

You no doubt have heard of the clean cut decisions in my favor in the cases that have been tried in the courts of the province against the makers of the notes to the Farmers' Steel and Wire Company that I hold in due course. The following courts have given me judgment with costs in all the cases tried before them:

His Honor Judge Ousley, of Moose Jaw
His Honor Judge Hammon, of Regina
His Honor Judge Wood, of Weyburn
His Honor Judge Bell, of Wynyard
His Honor Judge Smythe, of Swift Current

I have tried to get into court at Arcola by suing five or six of your neighbors at Heward, but they have settled rather than go to the trial. Now, in order to give those who are owing me on these notes a chance to settle without costs, I have had my representative at Moose Jaw, J. C. Parker, go to Heward on Monday, January 4, and remain there at the hotel most of that week, and you can meet him there if you are to make settlement. It would be well for you to call

sometime during the days of Tuesday or Wednesday, as Mr. Parker may not be able to remain in Heward the whole week.

I want the money if possible, but in the drought stricken districts further West I have been taking new notes due next year, with an additional signer and an increased rate of interest, therefore, making the new notes two name paper and bankable. If you care to do this you will have an opportunity; if not, I will continue to serve writs on all who fail to settle with Mr. Parker while at Heward.

If any of your friends or neighbors owe the said company notes which I hold, it would be well for you to advise them of this so that they can see Mr. Parker at Heward and avoid the expense of having a writ served on them.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.)

ANB-P

A. N. BEISEKER.

This is the aftermath of the Farmers' Steel & Wire Company, with headquarters at Regina, which flourished two or three years ago. We are informed that the letter is not correct as to the judgments secured from the various judges mentioned. We have not definite information on this, but some of our readers have stated these judgments are imaginary. The chief lesson of this case is that it is dangerous to buy stock and give notes in payment, because in most cases the notes must be paid sooner or later. In this case they were evidently sold to a man in North Dakota and he is now collecting them. It is possible that he purchased them at a low price as a speculation. We understand that a number of farmers who gave these notes are determined to fight the case on the ground that the notes were secured from the farmers under false pretenses. We think it would be wise to make a test case. We accepted an advertisement from the Farmers' Steel & Wire Company in 1912, believing it to be a bona fide concern. In the course of a few months, however, we were led to believe that the company was not what it promised to be and we therefore published a repudiation of the advertisement. It is absolutely impossible to say at the outset whether a concern may or may not be reliable. The only safe way, if it be a stock selling proposition, is to leave it alone, because in 75 per cent. of the cases it means just so much money thrown away.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

On another page in this issue there appears a letter received recently from the Dominion livestock commissioner in which the present condition of the livestock industry is very concisely reviewed. The situation is one which is worthy of careful consideration by farmers at the present time. The manner in which stock is being indiscriminately shipped off the farms is a matter for grave concern. Prices for feed are high certainly, but if the disposal of female stock goes on at the same rate for any length of time as it has been during the past three months, the country must face in the near future a very serious shortage of meat animals. In any event, the reduction of breeding stock has been so considerable that far-sighted men believe that livestock is bound to be a good price in the fall. Everyone knows that a very large quantity of wheat will be needed next fall to supply the world's markets, but there is a tendency, when advocating increasing the wheat acreage, to minimise the importance of the demand for meat on the same markets. What is required is that the farmers generally increase and improve production in the lines along which they have been progressing heretofore. Wheat production should not be increased at the expense of livestock production. These commodities are interdependent both on the farm and in the world's markets and the slogan of the farmer should be greater

efficiency in production as well as greater areas sown to wheat.

FARM WOMEN'S CONVENTIONS

Since the farmers' organizations have begun to concern themselves with social problems many of them have realized that in developing this phase of their work to the full the co-operation of the women is essential. Accordingly, the Saskatchewan farm women were called together in convention at Saskatoon two years ago, and out of this meeting has grown the Women Grain Growers' Association with forty-seven branches. Last year, with financial and other assistance from the Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan women arranged for their own convention, which was held in Moose Jaw and attended by about eighty farm women. This year the arrangements for this convention are entirely in the hands of the executive of the Women Grain Growers' Association, tho they have, of course, the hearty co-operation and support of the secretary and executive of the Grain Growers' Association. Thru their combined efforts a suitable hall has been found and a rousing program prepared for this third convention of Saskatchewan farm women and it only remains for the women themselves to do their part to make it a brilliant success.

The first Alberta convention was held in Lethbridge a year ago, but as the arrangements for it were made rather hurriedly there was not a very large attendance of farm women. This year a strong program has been planned for the convention at Edmonton, with brilliant addresses on matters of public interest and problems of the home. For the executive of the farmers' organizations to plan and arrange for a large convention of women is the best possible proof of their desire to enlist the support of the women in the great work of the organization. It is important that our women readers should realize that the success of these conventions does not depend so much upon the brilliant addresses that may be given as it does upon the interest and sympathy of those who attend them. It is to be hoped that a large number of the women will attend these conventions and assist to make their organization as great a success as the men's organization.

C.N.R. AGAIN AFTER MONEY

After all the money Mackenzie and Mann and their railroad have been given from the Dominion treasury and all the worry they have caused the government, one would almost think they would be ashamed to look the finance minister in the face. The cast iron nerve that has carried them thru other difficult situations is still with them, however, and Sir William, accompanied by D. B. Hanna, has been to Ottawa again to beg that they be allowed to get just one more dip into the federal treasury. Altho C.N.R. bonds to the extent of \$45,000,000 were guaranteed by the government last spring, only a portion of them have been sold. The railroad needs the money, of course, and the government is being asked to provide it. The government has all it can do to finance its own business just now, but it is suggested that a portion of the money voted by the British Parliament for the loans to the overseas dominions might be applied to the worthy purpose of helping two noble knights out of the hole. It would be a whole lot cheaper to take over the C.N.R. and make Mackenzie and Mann kings of some of the islands in the Pacific which have been captured from the Germans. We can't afford such luxuries as millionaire mendicants while the war is on.

THE ONE ROOM SCHOOL

The most important educational institution in this country is the one-room school, of which there are several thousand dotted over the prairie provinces. The village graded school is essential to the development of education, the consolidated rural school possesses vast advantages, the highly specialized schools of the city represent another forward step and the agricultural colleges and universities complete the educational system. The one-room rural school, however, reaches a larger percentage of the population and is a more important factor in the educational life of rural Canada than any other educational institution. Many times the school house is constructed of logs and too frequently it is a cold, cheerless and uninviting building, but nevertheless it represents high school, college and university to thousands and thousands of boys and girls on the farms. Many of the most successful business men, and a large proportion of the men and women on our farms, never completed even the work of the common school grades before they were compelled to go out into the world and earn a living. The rural school is the only institution in the community in which every member of the community possesses, or should possess, a common interest. The possibilities of the one-room school have hardly been touched and this deplorable fact is due to a number of reasons. Too many men and women are quite satisfied to have their children go out into the world with no more educational equipment than they had for themselves. Happily this situation is improving, but still there are very large numbers of boys and girls who are taken out of school after only three or four years' attendance. A good common school education is the very least that every boy and girl should receive and it is quite possible to receive this in the one-room

school. On another page we publish an article showing what has been done in one rural school in Wisconsin and we give this example as an inspiration to trustees, parents and teachers in the prairie provinces. The main factor in every school is the teacher, but the teacher is handicapped unless supported by a board of progressive trustees and the sympathy of the parents. The old idea that the "Three Rs" sufficient for the rural school course has long been abandoned and it is realized today that in equipping boys and girls for service in the world the courses of study in the rural schools must be broadened to include at least an introduction to other things than a few text books and the "Three Rs." The organized farmers in their work of improving conditions have not given sufficient attention to the development of the rural school. Other strenuous problems have engaged their attention to such an extent that the necessity of developing the school has been overlooked. It is now coming home to the thoughtful minds among the organized farmers that the future of the organization depends upon the intelligent men and women who will constitute its membership, and in order to provide the quality of membership desirable the rural school must be made to do its work more efficiently.

A tax of two per cent. on the unimproved value of the land in Canada would produce a revenue of \$150,000,000 a year. The customs tariff in the twelve months ending November 30, 1914, produced \$84,663,903. Remember that the tariff adds on the average approximately 25 per cent. to the cost of every manufactured article you buy and figure out which form of taxation would be most to the advantage of the farmer, the working man, the merchant, the country generally and the federal treasury.

He who can either drink or let it alone, generally shows his strength of mind by not letting it alone.

A fireless cooker, water in the kitchen and a sleeping porch are part of the natural rights of a farm house.

Does any person know a good reason why the Government should not publish the school text books which it authorizes for our public schools?

Wherever two heads, or hands, or pocket-books are better than one, there is a place where co-operation can be worked successfully.

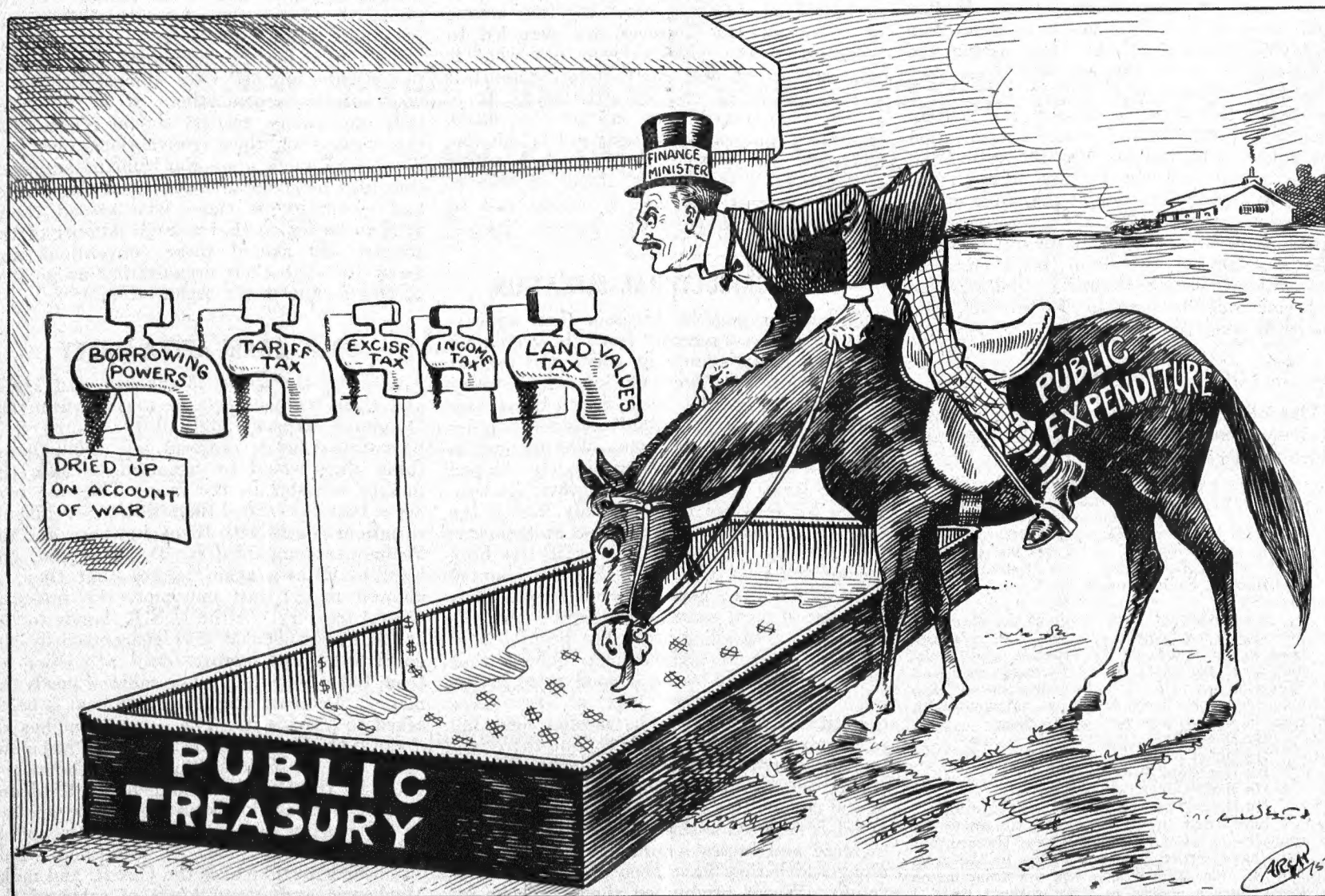
If a man steals a little money or property from another he is called a thief; if he takes a fairly large amount from a number of his fellowmen he is called a financier, but if he succeeds in taking millions that have been earned by other people he is called a capitalist and is given a title.

It would pay our Western farmers to notice that the men who approach them with a sure plan to make money seldom have any money of their own.

Hotel bars in Manitoba are now closed at 7 o'clock every night and money that would otherwise be spent for liquor is now being used to buy shoes and food for little children. This is a good example for the other provinces.

We receive a large number of requests for information every week. Some of them are not signed and no attention is paid to such letters neither can we answer questions nor secure information for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

THERE'S LOTS OF WATER



TURN ON THE OTHER TAPS

The revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the calendar year 1914, were \$44,621,299 less than in the preceding year, while current expenditures showed an increase of approximately \$15,000,000. We suggest to the Finance Minister that as the Customs and Excise taxes are declining in spite of an increase in rates, he should secure new revenues by taxing incomes and land values.

The New Rural School

Binding the Schoolroom to the Home thru the Teaching of Practical Subjects of Every-day Interest and Usefulness.

A Remarkable Object Lesson Provided by the Mendota Beach School, Wisconsin.

By M. C. Cutting in The St. Paul Farmer

There is a one-room rural school in Dane County, Wisconsin, that has earned a place in the history of education. It has marked the passage of one educational era and the beginning of a new—the change from abstract to concrete instruction. Two years ago this school was like thousands of other neglected rural schools in this country—inconsiderate of the childish body, uninspiring to the childish mind. Today it stands as a model of all that is useful, stimulating and efficient in rural school education. It has forged the golden link that binds the schoolroom to the home.

In the autumn of 1912 a new teacher came to the school at Mendota Beach, Wisconsin. She previously had been engaged in a city business office and had gone to the country to recuperate. But she became so much interested in her school and her community that she resolved to stay and put some original ideas to the test. The result is the Mendota Beach school of today. While this is not the only school in which rural education has been changed for the better, and while it may not have been the first school to make the change, the probabilities are that no other rural school in this part of the country has made a more effective change with as little expense and community friction. It was the common sense, human sympathy and executive ability of Miss Grace Wyman, the new teacher, that effected the transformation.

What the New Teacher Found

When Miss Wyman came to Mendota Beach she found a school that was old and unattractive. The walls were bare and dingy, and a sulky stove in one corner of the room served for a heating plant. There was no vestibule or hallway in which the children could leave their lunches and wraps, and the basement was nothing more than a dark, damp excavation in the earth. In winter the school was cold and gloomy. Lessons were droned over in the hopeless, meaningless way that lessons have been recited from time immemorial. There was nothing in the curriculum to arouse ambition or inspire the interest of accomplishment among the children; it contained nothing that could be put to practical use in their everyday home life. And this was the kind of a school that Miss Wyman started to teach and continued to teach during the first half-year.

But the germ of an idea was continually working in her mind. She held intimate talks with the children from each home and learned the little chores they were required to do, their desires for doing certain things which they could not do, their grievances, ambitions and so forth. And she discovered that the children wanted to learn how to do things themselves, rather than to repeat what other people had done. Then the germ of an idea became a conviction. She decided to hold a school exhibition, not only of work they were doing, but of new work they were anxious to do and could do if they had the equipment.

"It was a cold, bitter day in January," says Miss Wyman; "the stove smoked and sulked; the children were sitting on their feet. As I looked down the aisle

of uncomfortable little bodies and twenty-six unhappy faces, feeling sure of their confidence, I laid aside my book. The geography lesson was concluded, and the children were asked to come up

around the stove, for I had a secret plan which I could no longer keep and must tell them." She, then, disclosed her plan of an exhibition—an entertainment in which they would boost for a new schoolhouse. Each child was asked to prepare an original piece of work along some special line which each one would like to do in school the coming year. And these exhibits were to be

ushered into the schoolroom where an exhibit of work actually done in the school was shown, all of which was familiar and spoke for itself. But the "Original Corner" awakened a new

interest. It contained just the suggestions of work in the home that Miss Wyman hoped to obtain. The girls brought domestic articles almost entirely. There was a frosted cake, a loaf of bread and needlework of various kinds, such as embroidery, belts and bags made of Indian beads with perfect designs. One boy brought a hand-made Dutch windmill standing in a box of earth, fash-

thermore, she proposed to teach these subjects herself, and to do it without loss of time from the regular lessons. The annual meeting came; every voter in the neighborhood was reminded of its importance; the whole neighborhood was assembled, and the old schoolhouse was full. A warm discussion followed; but, with the exception of one item—a cistern—the estimated plans were adopted and improvements to the extent of \$900 were authorized.

Thus was the first of Miss Wyman's plans realized. Then came the working out of the second plan. She had obtained the promise of a better building; she now wanted to develop a more efficient school. Immediately she began collecting all the information possible from books. Failing to find a suitable text-book for the teaching of domestic science in a rural school, she bravely set out to make one for herself. She visited every home in the district and got acquainted with the mothers. Her visits were not formal calls; she just "dropped in" in a friendly way to have a chat—and she helped with the work while they chatted. But she obtained the confidence of the mothers in this way; she learned the domestic problems of each individual farm home; and she awakened an immediate interest in her plan to teach the girls to cook, sew, iron and sweep, and do it well, the same as reading, writing and arithmetic. And so was her text-book completed.

The Old School Transformed

The next thing was to obtain the consent of the School Board for the purchase of the necessary equipment. She had estimated the approximate cost, and she knew where the materials could be cheaply obtained. With the clerk of the School Board, who approved her plan, she arranged to take the other two members on a visit to inspect the domestic science and manual training equipment of the Madison schools. The visit was made, the work inspected and, to Miss Wyman's delight, her plans were approved.

When school opened at Mendota Beach last year there was a vast improvement in its appointments. One side of the dark building was removed and replaced with a solid row of windows. A vestibule, with accommodations for wraps, lunches and rubbers, was added to the front. The dismal cellar was transformed into a light, airy, roomy basement with cement floor, and a furnace was installed. Indeed, the whole atmosphere of the building was changed. In the schoolroom the walls had been painted and the new equipment was in place. In the rear stood a kitchen table, with a deep drawer well stocked with cooking utensils, and an oil stove with portable oven on top. Nearby, neatly screened from the schoolroom, was a lavatory containing a wash bowl, looking glass, water cooler and a cabinet for individual drinking cups. And down in the basement, in addition to the furnace, was a carpenter's work bench having two drawers and containing a set of carpenter's tools.

The cost of the improvement voted at the annual meeting was \$900. Beside this, the cost of the additional equipment was very slight. The cooking

Continued on Page 27



MENDOTA BEACH SCHOOL, WISCONSIN
Where rural education has received a new impetus. At the top, the manual training boys at work. Centre, Miss Grace Wyman, the teacher who developed the idea

grouped in the "Original Corner," the surprise of the entertainment.

The enthusiasm of the children was unbounded. Nearly every morning the school opened with some new plan for the eventful day. The children were told to talk about it at home and elsewhere, but not to divulge the secret of the "Original Corner." The significance of that exhibit must strike the fathers and mothers of the whole community at once. Programs were printed and the covers hand-painted with apple blossoms, and one program was sent to every home in the district. The date was set for May 2, and arrangements were made to hold the entertainment beneath the trees in the schoolyard, stretching a canvas from one end of the building to a tree as a protection for the speakers from the wind.

At last the appointed time arrived. It was a hot spring day, and the whole neighborhood was assembled in pleased anticipation. The program went off swimmingly. One boy gave a parody on "The Old Oaken Bucket," using to clever advantage "The Worn-out Old Schoolhouse." One of the girls offered a prophecy as to the condition of the schoolhouse ten years later, keeping the question of the schoolhouse well before the gathering. Then the guests were

ioned from a picture he had seen. Another boy had made with his jack-knife a rule properly marked off in the scale of inches. Everything was exhibited with the greatest pride and enjoyment by the young owners.

One of the progressive ladies of the community had previously appointed a committee to work up an evening meeting for the benefit more particularly of the men who were busy with their spring work. This followed the afternoon entertainment. A short musical program by local talent was given, and then came an open discussion of the schoolhouse and its needs. An outline of the changes needed in remodeling the school was brought before the meeting. A committee of three was appointed to draw up an estimate of the cost of these alterations and to report at the annual school meeting in July. With this much accomplished, the day's activities were over. And so ended the school year.

Miss Wyman had decided that, if it was voted to remodel the schoolhouse at the annual meeting, she would remain and endeavor to work out another plan for the teaching of domestic science and manual training, the kind of instruction that the children themselves had suggested in their "Original Corner." Fur-



ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRACTICAL WORK TAUGHT AT MENDOTA BEACH. RARELY FOUND IN THE RURAL SCHOOL: TYPEWRITING, SEWING, COOKING AND THE KINDERGARTEN

The Dairy Shorthorn

An Address given by Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph, before the Experimental Union of Ontario

Any person who has studied at first hand the cattle of Great Britain will be impressed with the fact that the Dairy Shorthorn holds an extremely important place in that country, in fact, Shorthorns outnumber any other breed on the dairy farms of England, and it is stated that at least ninety per cent. of the milk which supplies the City of London is Shorthorn milk. The largest dairy farm which it was our privilege to visit in England belongs to J. and H. Robinson, in Sussex. This farm has a contract to supply the borough of Brighton with 500 gallons of milk per day, and they have nothing but Shorthorn cattle in their herds. It is true that they are not all registered Shorthorns, but they are essentially Shorthorns for all that, and a very large number of them are pure-bred. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the Dairy Shorthorn is a very prominent dairy breed.

Many of the Shorthorns in England are what we call "short pedigreed," that is to say, the first recorded cow has been admitted to registration in the English Herd Book since Volume 40 of that Herd Book was published. These cattle will not record in our Canadian Book, and the purchaser of Dairy Shorthorns must be on his guard if he wishes to buy cattle which will be eligible for registration in our Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book.

The "Bates" Breed

Very many Dairy Shorthorns, however, and some of the largest producers, have as long pedigrees as any Shorthorn cattle in existence, and it is an interesting fact that the most popular Dairy Shorthorns of the present day almost invariably trace to the herd of Thomas Bates. Those who are familiar with Shorthorn history will no doubt remember that Bates was a man who attached a very high value to the milking qualities of his cattle, tho he did not pretend to be breeding dairy cattle. His competitors used to think that Bates attached unnecessary importance to this quality, and the breeders of the so-called Scotch Shorthorn, which eventually eclipsed Bates cattle in popularity, paid practically no attention to milk production except in a very few cases. The result is that Scotch Shorthorns are not popular in England today, and breeders are paying very high prices for Shorthorns which trace more or less directly to a Bates foundation. The old Bates tribes, such as Barrington, Cambridge Rose, Darlington, Duchess, Furbelow, Foggathorpe, Oxford, Waterloo, Wild Eyes, and many others which had for years sunk into comparative obscurity, have once more come to the front in England, and their representatives are probably the highest priced cattle in England today.

It must not be concluded, however, that the ability to give milk in profitable quantities is confined to the Bates tribes, but we find cows of practically straight Scotch breeding which would make very profitable dairy cows, if the owners saw fit to develop them along those lines. A personal experience will illustrate this point. Some years ago the college owned an imported Scotch bred cow belonging to the Roan Lady family. This cow nursed her first two calves, which every person will admit was very bad training for a heifer in the way of developing her milking qualities. With her third calf she was milked, and a record kept of her production. In the year she produced over 6,000 pounds of milk and there is little doubt that if this cow had been milked from the start, she would have made a really profitable dairy cow. This is only one instance, but it can be demonstrated very easily that there are many other cows of similar breeding which could pay their way in milk. It is also worthy of note that the third calf from the cow mentioned above was fitted and shown in the yearling steer class at the West Toronto Exhibition, where he was an easy winner in his class and was a very close runner-up for the championship of the show.

Difference in Appearance

In general appearance the Dairy Shorthorn is somewhat different from what is regarded as the ideal beef type. We are

liable to forget that a deep-milking cow will usually become thin, and we expect a heavy milker to look just as well as one which does not give enough milk to properly nourish her calf. If we stop to consider, we must admit that all cattle which are very thin look very much alike so far as conformation is concerned. If we were to take a prize-winning bullock in a fat stock show and starve it until it became extremely thin, we would be surprised to see how angular it would become. You would find that the broad back would become narrow and sharp, and the wide shoulder top would contract to less than half of its previous width. The full neck-vein would shrink and practically disappear, thus adding to the length of the neck, and in the animal general angularity of appearance would approach fairly closely to the general conformation of the dairy cow. In judging the type of a Dairy Shorthorn we must learn to make allowance for the lack of fat in the heavy milking cow, and many of these angular, thin cows, if allowed to go dry and fed liberally would eventually approach very closely to the standard beef type. Generally speaking, however, there is a difference between the general type of the Dairy Shorthorn and that of the strictly beef Shorthorn. The Dairy Shorthorn is usually a little longer in the face, somewhat longer in the neck, slightly longer in the leg, and rather more angular in her general conformation than the approved standard would permit. In other words, she is a little more nearly

12,567 pounds of milk, a record which has been beaten by many other Shorthorn cows for one year's production, but this remarkable cow produced over 100,000 pounds of milk in ten consecutive years, a record which places her among the really high-class dairy cows. Another remarkable record is that of Darlington Cranford 6th, who produced 62,467 pounds of milk in five consecutive years, or an average of 12,493 pounds per year. The late George Taylor published the records of 32 cows which he offered for sale in May, 1911. The 32 head averaged 10,032 pounds of milk per year each, and it is claimed that this quantity did not include milk given for the first two months after calving. The Tring Park herd of Shorthorns is one of the prominent herds in England today, and the management has the reputation of conducting absolutely accurate records. In 1911, 74 Shorthorn cows, which included all the Shorthorns which had been in the herd during the whole year, averaged 6,058 pounds per cow. Considering the number of cows included in this average, we must admit that it is a very creditable one from a dairy standpoint. The highest record was 12,851 pounds of milk. One cow averaged 9,722 pounds of milk for 8 years; another cow averaged 8,675 pounds per year for seven years, and a third cow averaged 7,124 pounds per year for eleven years.

The facts given above should be sufficient to establish the right of the Dairy Shorthorn to be classed as a "dual-

mand at home, far exceeds the supply, and the result is that these cattle, especially females, cannot be bought in England today for what they are worth. It seems, therefore, that in the meantime at least, there is only one thing to do, and that is to make the best of what we have. There are many excellent milking Shorthorns in this country already, if they could only be sifted out and their merits recognized. The present move of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association in establishing a record of merit for milk production should bring in the course of time a lot of good cows to the front, and as time goes on it will be possible for those who are interested in Dairy Shorthorns to make selections of bulls from large producing dams, and in this way develop the milking qualities of their herds. It will no doubt take years to bring the Dairy Shorthorn into prominence in this country, but the persistent use of bulls from deep-milking dams and the careful selection of breeding stock, will work wonders in the development of dairy qualities in the Shorthorn cattle of this country. What will be the ultimate position taken by the Dairy Shorthorn in this country remains to be seen, but the breeders of Shorthorn cattle have it in their power to develop a "dual-purpose" breed of great possibilities, provided they see fit to do so. The whole matter now rests in the hands of the Shorthorn breeders.

CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

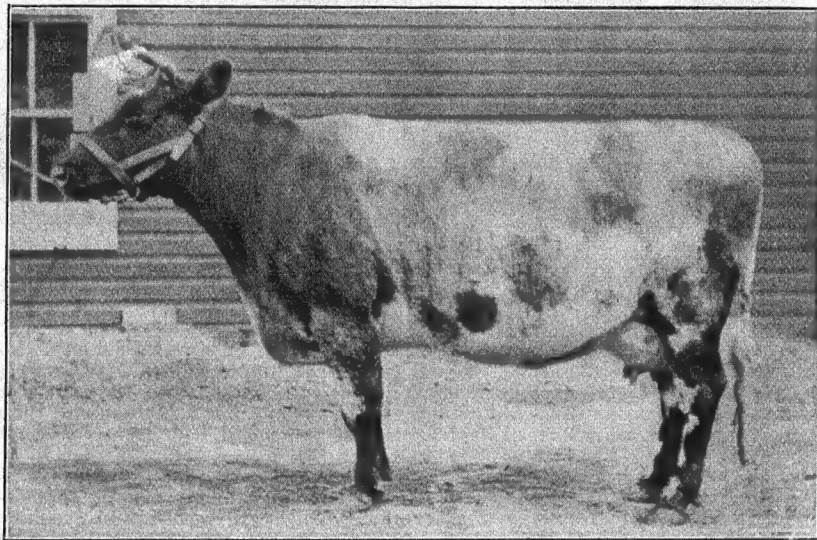
The tenth annual report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, which is now being distributed, contains the names of the officers and members of the Association, together with a classified list of those who are endeavoring to qualify for membership. There were 263 individual applications for membership during the year, while 54 seed centres having a membership of 414, were established. The total number of growers now actively affiliated with the Association is 1,054.

The directors' report shows that during the year 1913-14 a line of action was initiated which bids fair to revolutionize the whole seed growing business and place it on an infinitely higher level. This action manifested itself in the establishing of what is known as "Seed Growing Centres." Up to this time those seed growers who were operating as members of the association were widely scattered, rendering it impracticable to co-operate in any way which might lessen the work of each, and at the same time make it easier to supply large quantities of "registered" seed at given points. The Department of Agriculture in different provinces assisted in the movement. Ontario, thru her widely-spread "District Representative" system, established over forty centres. The remaining centres were distributed over the other provinces.

Reference is made to a change in the Constitution, making it possible to have all regularly organized seed centres accepted as members of the association. Heretofore, only individuals could become members. Further latitude was also granted in allowing a centre to choose one or two of their number to produce the Elite Stock seed for propagation by the centre instead of requiring each individual grower to produce his own stock seed.

The papers and addresses printed in the report constitute a valuable contribution to the literature on seed improvement. They deal with such subjects as: "The Production of Seed of Alfalfa in Canada," "The Rural School and Seed Improvement," "Field Crop Competitions," "Soil Management in Relation to Yield and Quality in Seed," "Difficulties in Pure Seed Propagation," "Potato Diseases," and "The Seed Centre as a Basis of Supply of Registered Seed."

Copies of this report are available at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



A CANADIAN MILKING SHORTHORN
"Roan Blossom" gave 5,739.3 pounds of milk in five months. From the herd of dual purpose cows at the Sedgwick Demonstration Farm, Alberta

like the old-fashioned Bates cattle than the present Scotch type. While this is true, we must admit that the old-fashioned Bates cow was an extremely useful animal for beef purposes in spite of the fact that she did not exactly conform to the ideal beef form as we regard it today.

Unfortunately, I have not been able to procure any satisfactory records regarding the steers from Dairy Shorthorns, tho I saw many steers from these cows which those of us who buy steers for feeding would be delighted to get. They might not make show animals, but they would make profitable feeders and profitable killers.

A Big Record

As to milk production, it is easier to obtain records, tho until recent years the records in England may be regarded as private records, hence not quite so satisfactory as records which are made under strict supervision. Steps have been taken in England to have this matter more carefully supervised. Being what we call a "dual-purpose" breed, we would naturally not expect to find any world's records in milk production among Shorthorns, but we would expect to find such records as would qualify the breed to be classed as a profitable dairy breed. Of individual records one of the best is that of the cow known as Darlington Cranford 5th. Her highest yearly record was

purpose" breed. Many other records might be given, but sufficient has been said to demonstrate the fact that the Shorthorn is capable of giving a good account of itself both in milk and in beef.

A Breed for Canada

There are many who doubt the advisability of attempting to develop the Dairy Shorthorn in Canada. We must remember, however, that the Dairy Shorthorn does not come directly into competition for public favor with the recognized dairy breeds, for the reason that the Shorthorn is not regarded as a special dairy breed and consequently cannot be reasonably expected to give a maximum production of milk or butter. We certainly would not advise those farmers who are making a specialty of dairying, to take up the Dairy Shorthorn, but there are many farmers in Canada who do not wish, or who do not find it practicable to make a specialty of dairying, and it is to this class of farmers that the Dairy Shorthorn will especially appeal, for the reason that she will pay her way in milk and produce a calf which it is profitable to raise for beef production.

The greatest difficulty in connection with the development of Dairy Shorthorns is their comparative scarcity. It is true that they exist in rather large numbers in England, but the demand from other countries, as well as the de-

An Attractive Home

A House of Great Charm for Little Money

The Guide, with the assistance of an architect, Paul M. Clemens, has tried to evolve a house that combines usefulness with economy and beauty, and below you see the result.

Figured on a basis of a 40 cent rate, the price of the lumber for this house, including doors, windows and interior finish, as supplied us by The Grain Growers' Grain Company, laid down at various points is as follows:

Dauphin, \$656.99; Killarney, \$652.18; Regina, \$629.18; Red Deer, \$622.23; Lethbridge, \$629.18.

Complete working drawings for this trim little dwelling will be supplied by The Guide for the merely nominal sum of two dollars, an offer which will be more appreciated when it is remembered that the price of working drawings of

houses, even when sold on a very large scale usually ranges from ten to thirty dollars.

Infinite care has been expended upon this dwelling with the object of packing into it all the conveniences that the floor space and price limit permitted.

The attractiveness of the exterior is due to two features—the pleasing grouping of the windows and the porch, which is an integral part of the design. Most verandas look as if the builder had forgotten them until the house was finished and then patched them on at the last minute.

You will notice that with this arrangement none of the windows are shaded by the porch. More and more people are coming to realize that in a country like this, where it is possible to make use of the porch for about four months of the

year and where most people have to stay shut up indoors for eight months, it does not pay to have the sunlight and view shut off from the front windows.

Not a foot of space has been wasted in the interior arrangement. The kitchen entrance is at the side with a hall between. To the left of the entrance is a wash room, eight by nine feet in size, with cupboards across the end in which the men can hang their stable smocks. In the entrance hall is the cellar-way, so that roots can be taken in and out of the cellar without having to be carried thru the kitchen.

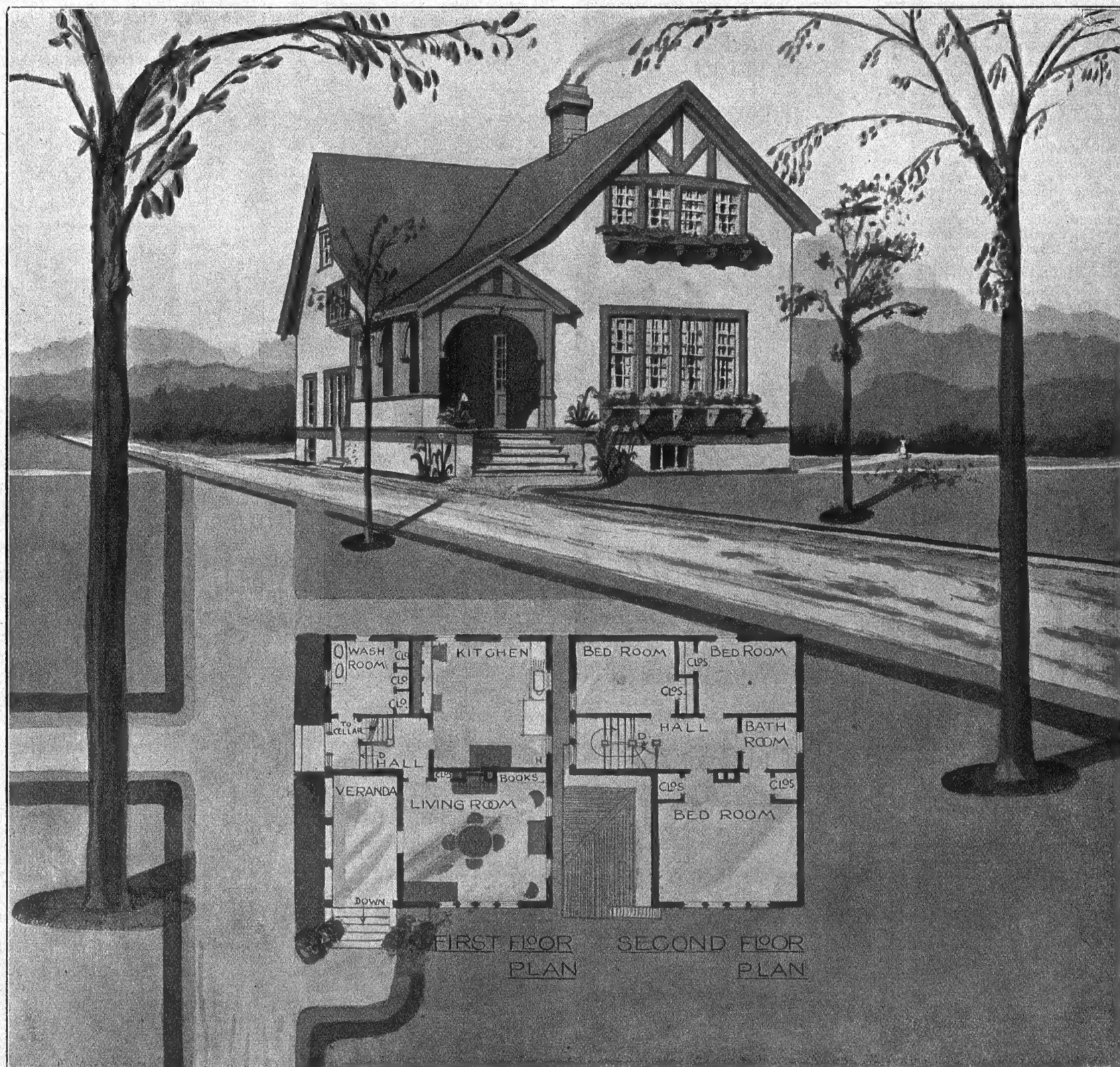
The kitchen is fourteen by sixteen feet in size, being large enough to be used as both kitchen and dining-room. All across the wash room side is a big cupboard.

The living-room is a large pleasant room sixteen by eighteen feet in size, with a fireplace and a row of shelves for books. From this room there is a door out onto the porch which is very roomy, measuring ten by sixteen feet.

Upstairs there are two bedrooms, each nine by twelve, and a bedroom sixteen by eighteen, also a store room or bath room.

For a further description of this charming little house see the Country Homemakers' page of this issue.

Remember that working plans, including front and side elevation, sectional view and floor plans will be sent to any address upon receipt of two dollars. Address all orders to the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



A Country Home Combining Utility with Distinction

The Tinkling Cymbal

By GARRARD HARRIS

The scorching sun of a July afternoon made the air vibrant with vague, wavering heat currents. Even the edges of the cotton-leaves were withering and curling in the sirocolike breath of air.

In the patch behind the cabin toiled a man, rounded of shoulders, bent of back, his sunburnt, bearded face hidden below a flapping hat-brim. The sweat had soaked thru his coarse blue shirt and the faded trousers above his bare feet. His eyes were upon the ground, strained, uninking, as if seared by the sunlight.

His arms rose and fell without suppleness, without variation, as if he were some grotesque marionette which had been hoeing cotton since the world began—as if he would continue inexorably bound to the task until the end of time. His hands, like gnarled knots of mahogany, clutched the implement.

He might have been forty years of age; he might have been sixty. The hoofs of a myriad trampling adversities had beaten his features to a barren hardness, upon which the mere passage of years had long since ceased to leave an impress.

"Daddy!" called a voice which held some of the plaintive, piping notes of the lonely field-sparrow's song. "Daddy, I—I reckon I'll have to stop a while. Things is kind o' swimmin' 'round like."

The vacant stare vanished. A light filled the eyes of the man; and he stumbled over the clods across to where a tattered gingham bonnet barely showed above the cotton-tops. The child was barelegged and sunburnt. Her hands also grasped the handle of a hoe.

"Why, yes, honey, you come right long 'ith me. We'll go rest a spell under that 'simmon-tree yander. You're overhet."

He lifted the little girl in his iron-muscled arms. She put her slender ones about his hairy neck, and gave him a hug.

"You know I want to help you, daddy. Since mammy's been 'flicted, I got to take her place and mine, too."

"Sho' now! Don't you worry, honey—you're a powerful help. I jes' couldn't git along 'ithout ye."

He set her down in the shade, and fanned her with his ragged hat. The child's face was flushed, and her hair wet with perspiration.

"Well, any how, I hoed out four of them great long rows before I had to quit, daddy. That's four you won't have to work!"

"Sho' now! If you ain't the smartest little gal in the worl'—four rows! Well, I do know!"

"An' I'm going to try to finish two more, soon's I rest some."

"What's the matter 'ith yore hand, Lucy, child?"

She was trying to keep both of them hidden under the bonnet in her lap.

"N-nothin', daddy—jes' blistered a little."

"Lemme see 'em."

He gently took the bonnet away. Four large water-blisters were on the right hand, three on the left, and one had burst, leaving a space large as a half-dollar, raw and bleeding. The man's eyes dimmed.

"My pore little baby girl! An' you done this tryin' to help yore daddy!"

He kissed her tenderly.

"I don't mind. It don't hurt—I mean much, except when I wiggle my fingers or try to close my hand," she answered bravely. "But I'm 'fraid I can't do much more to-day."

"I ain't a goin' ter let ye. Wait a minute—I'll ease them preshus lil' hands."

He half trotted to the vacant cow-lot, pulled up three immense jimson-weeds, and hurried back with them. The leaves he hastily stripped from the stems; then upon a flat stone, with another rock, he pounded them into a pulpy, gelatinous mass. There was no cloth in the house that could be used for a bandage. From a wild cucumber-tree he pulled four large, soft leaves. Rapidly he peeled a pawpaw withe, and got some thin strips of bark. Putting half the mass of jimson-leaves on the right hand, he folded two of the big wrappings from the cucumber tree around it, and tied it gently with the bark. The other hand was dressed in like manner.

"How they feel now, Lucy, honey?"

"Oh, daddy, it feels so good an' cool it's most worth gettin' 'em blistered jes' to

feel it," she laughed, resting the hands in her lap.

"Them jimson-leaves is fine for soreness. God A'mighty must 'a' made jimson-weeds, jes' fer pore folks an' their hurts. Nobody else seems to keer about neither one—weeds ner pore folks," he said.

They sat silently for a while.

"Daddy, we ought to make a heap of cotton this year, oughtn't we?"

"Yeh, honey, if we get a rain after we git hit all worked out good, we ought ter make six bales, anyhow. I got to pay one bale rent. That leaves five, an' I reckon hit'll take at leas' three ter pay the cunnel our furnishin' account, an' yer mammy's doctorin', an' the intrus', an' all. That'll leave us two bales clear."

"A bale is worth a heap of money, ain't it, daddy?"

"Yeh, fifty dollars, an' sometimes more. Then, out of the two we're goin' ter have left, I'm a goin' ter give one ter Doc Annerson, an' tell him jes' ter doctor an' physic yer mammy tell he cures her an' gits her on her feet ergin'."

The child's deep eyes lighted.

"Won't that be fine? Pore mammy! Three years is a awful long time to stay in bed."

"Lord knows, I'll shore be glad to see her up, 'ef fer nothin' else, 'to take some of

Sunday-school an' sich. That what I'm a goin' ter do before anything else comes outer that bale!"

For years she had been setting her heart on those shoes. She saw other little girls with shoes on, and her feet and legs got dreadfully cold in winter; but every year something happened, and the shoes had never come yet.

"No, daddy, you get mammy somethin' first, an' then you get you a good coat an' a hat; an' if there's enough left, then get me them things. I—I reely don't need 'em, honest I don't. I—I'd jes' like to have 'em, that's all."

"I reckon there'll be enough fer all of us, honey child. Then I'm a goin' to pay up the cunnel an' move to where there's better lan'. This place is plumb wore out, an' so poor hit won't hardly sprout peas."

"Well, daddy, let's move. We can't get much worse off. Seems to me we're like the bottom of a wheel—whichever way we go we boun' to go up. It sort o' helps to think of that."

"That's so, honey. Jes' to think, eight year ago, when we took this place, we had lots of things—stock, cows—"

"Lawsee daddy, I c'n 'member how good the milk tasted when mammy 'd milk Spot, an' gimme a drink out'n the bucket!"

"Yes, baby, but ole Spot's gone, my mule's gone, them two oxes is gone, my



The Colonel picked his teeth with a solid gold toothpick.

the load off'n these here brave little shoulders. They been a totin' a heap fer a li'l thirteen-year-old gal child, an' small fer her age, too. You shore have done noble, Lucy, honey!"

Her father proudly patted the brown curls. The two were good comrades in the daily battle.

"An' what else you goin' to do with the other bale, 'sides gettin' mammy well?"

"Why, the very fust thing I'm a goin' to do, I'm a goin' to give you yo' share of the crop. I'm a goin' to git that pair of shoes for you, an' some purty red stockin's fer Sundays, an' some nice warm black ones fer every day, so's you won't be runnin' aroun' here in the winter-time with them sweet little feet all blue with cold. That's what I'm a goin' to do, fust thing."

"Oh, daddy!" she gasped. "Really, do you reckon I c'n have 'em this year?"

"I know it," he answered bravely.

"Then I'm a goin' to git you a nice, warm wool dress an' petticut—a red dress, with these hyar black cross checks on hit; an', by granny, a hat, too, so's you kin go to

hawgs is gone—the cunnel's got 'em all. I'm a goin' ter git off'n his old worn-out place afore he takes my little gal. She's the only vallyble thing I got left."

He patted her head and mused as he stared into the shimmering, heated distance.

"There's mammy," said the child reprovingly.

"Oh, well, she don't count in the takin' scheme. The cunnel don't take nothin' ceptin' what's useful. Yore mammy is bed-ridden an' paralyzed—she's safe!"

"It seems kind o' wrong, don't it, daddy, for folks to work so hard, like we do, an' then have somebody take it all, don't it?"

"Well, baby child, if I owned a little patch, an' didn't have ter pay rent, an' buy everythin' on a credick, an' pay intrus', hit would be diff'runt, I reckon. But as 'tis, the cunnel's got me tied hand an' foot. I'm allers in debt to him, an' hit does sometimes look like I never will catch up."

"The cunnel must be awful rich, ain't he, daddy?"

"Lord, yes—he's wuth a hunnerd thou-

san' dollars if he's wuth a cent. Biggest sto' in town—law, yes, he's big rich."

"I seen him wunst, when he come out to Mount Hebron. He give the folks in the settlemint that church—built it for 'em, they said. It cost two thousan' dollars."

She was awed by the very mention of the sum.

"Aw, yeh—he's great on this yer church business. He keeps up a half a dozen fat, chicken-eatin' preachers. They hang around him n' pray fer 'im. Oh, yeh—an' he's a keepin' up a mish'n'ry in Chiny, outer his pocket. Them preachers mirates over him a lot about that, too."

"Well, I reckon the Lord is good to him, daddy, because he's tryin' to do good."

"The Lord ain't got nothin' ter do with hit, Lucy. He made his start a sellin' whisky to the niggers, an' to white fools like me, in the flush times right after the war. That give him a lot of money, an' ef yer got money hit breeds money. Naw, I don't allow the Lord is much pardners with him in business. The cunnel makes his money by dreenin' folks dry. He's got a hunnerd or more white families like he's got us, an' half the niggers in the county."

"Well, we jes' got to git away from him, daddy."

"God knows how, chile, an' not even a mule or a wagon to go on, an' a bedrid wife. An' I do so want to give you a chanst, Lucy, honey—some decent clo'es, an' schoolin', an' shoes, an' sich."

"Never mind, daddy! We'll make a good crop this year, and we'll pay up and mov whar the land's better, an' you can have your chanst too, daddy dear," she said bravely. "But I shorely do want a pair of shoes. I wonder how they feel!"

II

The colonel's emporium was the largest establishment in the little town, and did the biggest business, "supplying" half the small white farmers and negroes in the county. As his store overshadowed the rest, so was he the commanding figure of the community. He practically owned the bank, he dictated the choice of town officers, he dominated the church; and he domineered over everybody else.

No man came near him with heavy pockets but what they were lightened of their load. He was at his store by six o'clock in the morning, and the omnipresent nightmare of servile, underpaid clerks until he locked the doors himself at night.

Also he was the model of the community in other ways. The man who took a drink of liquor was condemned to his everlasting disapproval. He kept pretty quiet about those who sold it. The memory of man is not long—and, anyway, it happened in another State, and nobody had ever proved it on him.

In his mind, the youth who smoked cigarettes was doomed to perdition: So was the man who chewed. In fact, everybody who did not live according to his standard was doomed—the dancers, the card-players, the circus-goers, the novel-readers. He strongly disapproved of levity, or laughter, or the love of life. His was the austere religion of woe and self-abasement and anathema.

Somehow, there were always preachers within the proximity of his patronage. The unctuous panegyrics they pronounced upon him were the only joy of his frost-bitten soul. The public prayers offered for him were his just due; he expected them. Why else did he give and give? Why else did he maintain missionaries, preachers, organists, and build churches? Why else did he so labor to stamp out all earthly, human—and therefore sinful—happiness?

On this dismal day the Rev. Ephraim Patterson was on hand to urge the colonel to purchase a new Jersey cow for the use of the parsonage. He discreetly bided his time, dropping a pointed remark now and then, as customers came and went and the opportunity presented. The Rev. Ephraim was particularly fond of rich cream, buttermilk, and clabber.

It was miserable, forbidding weather outside—low-scudding clouds above a freezing sodden earth. The wooden shut-

Continued on Page 21

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

AN UNUSUAL FARM HOUSE

The Guide has answered as promptly as possible the demand from a number of its readers for plans for farm houses. We have begun quite modestly with a house of moderate size and fairly inexpensive in construction. But since The Guide tries always to stand for the better part, it was determined to combine beauty with the strictest utility and economy. That the house possesses distinction is apparent from the fact that those who have given a first glance at the illustration have said, "That isn't a farm house, is it?"

"Yes, why not?" we ask.

"It's pretty swell for a farm house, isn't it?" is the almost invariable reply.

Here we have again the old deep-rooted idea of the city person that the farmer likes only big square bare-looking buildings, and that the taste which appreciates charming homes is confined to city people. In planning this very beautiful little house, The Guide has taken for granted that this attitude of mind is a libel on the farming community.

You will notice that there is no veranda over the beautiful group of front windows to shut out the sunlight and the view. Instead of a veranda that looks as if it were pasted onto the front, this house has a porch that fits the design as an old shoe does the foot.

The utility of the interior seems to us equally as commendable as the beauty of the exterior.

The kitchen entrance at the side opens onto a hall so that when the door is opened in forty below zero weather, the blast does not blow straight into the kitchen where the woman is working over a hot stove. From this little hallway you go both down cellar and upstairs, and it seemed to us that in a small country house this arrangement has many advantages. In this way it is possible for the hired man or men to come in and go upstairs without entering either of the living-rooms, and if company arrives unexpectedly when the kitchen is all at sixes and sevens, as happens sometimes in the best regulated families, it is not necessary to take them thru the kitchen at all, as they can enter the front room directly from the hall. It is a most convenient arrangement, too, when entertaining large parties of people in the winter time, as the men can leave their wraps in the wash room and the women can go upstairs and dispose of theirs, so that no one is obliged to enter the living-rooms before they are quite ready to join in the entertainment.

The kitchen has been made large enough—fourteen feet by sixteen—to be used as a dining-room also, and all across the wash room side is a roomy cupboard. If any one cared to dispose of the wash room they could make that space into a compact little kitchen and use the present kitchen for a dining-room.

The living-room is a big homey place—fourteen feet by sixteen in size—with a fireplace at one end and a row of book shelves, and a beautiful group of windows across the front.

The upstairs has been cleverly arranged to get a maximum of room out of a minimum of floor space.

Just one more virtue of this little house must be catalogued. It is that the possibility of enlarging it has been taken into consideration and two ways have been left to do this. The design can be kept just as it is and a room added onto the front, the present porch being used as a hall and a hall being taken off the front bedroom upstairs, or a room can be added where the porch now is, and a door be made to open into the present hall. Upstairs the door would open off the corner where the closet is at present.

More advantages than this it seemed to us impossible to crowd into a house of the size and inexpensiveness of the one illustrated, but we would like to have the opinion of our readers on the subject and the architect has asked us to say that criticisms will be most cordially welcomed.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS

The life of Joshua Reynolds brings before one the whole life and history of his time. Born in Plymouth in the year

1723, he was a contemporary of Goldsmith and Samuel Johnson, of Gray, author of the immortal elegy "In a Country Churchyard;" of Garrick, the famous actor; of Hannah Moore and Sheridan, actor and successful playwright; of Smollet, Gibbon, Fielding and Sterne. Most of these notables were numbered among his friends and he has contributed to their immortality by painting their portraits.

Reynolds was a suave and agreeable man with a broad tolerance for other points of view than his own. It was shortly after the return of Reynolds from abroad where he had been studying Italian art that an academy of art for London was mooted and to this project he gave such cordial support that when the Royal Academy was founded in 1768, under the patronage of George III, he was elected to the position of president, an honor which he enjoyed up till the time of his death, twenty-four years later. Three months after the founding of the academy he was knighted.

It is almost exclusively as a portrait painter that Reynolds is known, and yet so gay and fanciful were the times

charm in the work of his brush. It is very regrettable that in reproducing these pictures it is quite impossible to convey any idea of the delightful coloring which in the original adds so greatly to the value of the picture.

DRYING RACKS A SUCCESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—In the issue of The Guide for December 21, there is a letter asking if dish racks are any use, and a foot note from you saying that they are not at all satisfactory. I have used a dish rack for the last year and would not be without one on any account, as it just about halves the work of dish washing. One thing, tho, is absolutely essential if the rack is to prove satisfactory, and that is that the water with which you scald them must be really scalding, perhaps I should be safer to say boiling. Wash your dishes clean, put them in the rack pour boiling water over them as soon as possible, so that any bits that may have settled on them in the water have no time to dry on, and leave them to dry. No one will have



THE AGE OF INNOCENCE

in which he lived that often famous people impersonated some historical or mythological character in his pictures.

He was particularly happy as a painter of children's pictures, but even here we have them representing some abstract idea as "The Age of Innocence," portrayed on this page, and "The Strawberry Girl," which Reynolds himself regarded as one of his greatest paintings.

He was a most industrious painter and as his work brought a high price, his income in his later life was thirty thousand dollars a year. He had a very beautiful home and entertained lavishly, gathering about him the most brilliant men and women of his time.

His dinners were quaint affairs—the table prepared for seven or eight was often made to hold twice that number and Sir Joshua always sat there very calm and unconcerned, while the guests called lustily for whatever they wanted in the way of cutlery and china.

The grace and delicacy of his surroundings has been expressed with rare

cleaner or brighter dishes. I never wipe a plate or saucer of any kind.

I only wish more people could be persuaded to use these racks, as they make a tremendous difference in the never-ending task of dish-washing.

I don't think, however, that it is possible to get them anywhere here. I tried everywhere and finally got mine thru the Overseas Mail-Buying Agency in London, England. They cost 60 cents apiece, and there is, of course, the postage. Each one has spaces for twelve dishes. I got two and used both in the summer when there were more of us, but if you have just a few extra dishes it is easy to slip them in between the others.

I hope your correspondent will get one of these racks and try, as I am sure she will be entirely satisfied.

F. C. GWYN.

I am very grateful to this reader for setting us right in the matter of the drying racks. My information on this subject was second hand and evidently not reliable.—F.M.B.

HONESTY IN AMUSEMENTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Having read in the last issue of The Guide a letter from a young girl, I feel as tho I must say something to let the readers of The Guide see that some girls, at least, are not of the same stamp as "Truth." Supposing "Truth" were suddenly called from this world, where would she find herself; and supposing her father found out how his daughter had deceived him, what comfort would he have? Would it not make him wonder how many more things she had deceived him in? My idea is that it would be much more proper for "Truth" to tell her father everything before he loses confidence completely, if he should find out. As for her father talking business on Sunday, let me remind "Truth" we are not here to judge our parents, but to carry out their wishes, and if we do not regard their wishes as children should while in their parents control, then we must abide by the consequence, which is (evidently at least in "Truth's" case) a command that brings, if not obeyed, a guilty conscience and the risk of being caught in the act. I wonder if ever "Truth" got down on her knees and asked God to keep her father away till they had enjoyed a few games. They might be able to enjoy their games far better if they had somebody guarding the door, as we are told in the Bible: "Whatsoever ye ask in faith, that shall ye receive."

"Truth" mentions there are no other amusements, but I should say there are a good many. We live farther from town than "Truth" says they do, which does not hinder us from skating. We do not all have a rink—a bunch generally get together and make one wherever water is handiest. We have a good many games in the home that require skill and brains, such as authors, crokinole and fort. "Truth" may say any baby can play these games. So they may, but not with the skill to get the brain working as older ones can. Even if they are baby games, I think it is much better to play these games with a clear conscience and the approval of one's parents than otherwise.

If "Truth" and her companions would start some mutual improvement society, even just among themselves, they would derive more benefit than in secret playing of cards. But of course that would have her father's approval and would also need brains, and as the former seems to be what "Truth" is not in love with and the latter she does not possess, it would not do. "Truth" has the same cry as a good many of the card players and dancers have—"I don't see any harm." I would like to say: "I don't see any good." Are you doing anything to help others when you are not getting the slightest bit of good yourselves. It does not require any brain to swing around the room with a man's arm around your waist and it is one of the most natural things in the world to keep time to music. If dancing was indulged in moderately it might be called good exercise, and in decent hours instead of at midnight. I will admit dancing if done properly is very graceful, but we can be graceful without dancing. A young man whom I had met several times while in business asked if he might not escort me to a dance. When he was told I did not dance, he would scarcely believe me. All he said was, "Do you mean to say you can glide across the room as you do and not dance?" I asked him why not. It seems to me more young men than one have the notion that to be graceful a girl must dance. If our girls would set up a higher standard of life, the world might be all lifted higher. As for cards, just let me say (that it is the real gambler's card I suppose "Truth" speaks of) it is the surest destructor of manhood and womanhood, possibly next to drinking. So, as these two go hand in hand, we might ask "Truth" if they have their drink at the same time.

My feelings may have led me to say a good deal, but I feel sure I shall not be so ashamed of this letter as I fully hope "Truth" is of her's, after seeing it in print. Trusting this may have helped to lift any stain laid upon girls by one thoughtless girl, I will sign myself A LOVER OF HONESTY AND TRUTH

The Country School Fair

ARTICLE III.

The Reasons Why

By Ira Stratton

A great many questions are asked as to the School Fair and the work which is being specially encouraged where the fairs thrive best. The educational value of competition in ordinary school work was admitted long before men were able to agree as to the rotundity of the earth's surface and it has scarcely been chal-

lenged since. Only how best to promote competition has been debated. As the regular school work should occupy a prominent place at the School Fair the case on behalf of the fair is already established. But why go out beyond the orthodox, hide-bound school curriculum? Let the answer be another question, "Why play?" The school gardening, agriculture, manual training, cooking, etc., etc., have a value if only as recreation. They are better than haphazard play in that there is a definite purpose and plan making towards an end which has been made attractive. They give the student a fair measure of relief from the monotony of book work.

As Recreation

If the idea that these vocational

channels thru which only expenditure must flow?

To Train Self Reliance

The writer once saw a man of 67 years come to town with his son, a hard working man of 26, to assist him in purchasing a pair of boots, lest a few cents be needlessly expended. In a few years the world wondered why the younger man lacked judgment to handle properly the affairs of the estate. His judgment had not been developed by extending to him the priceless privilege of paying the cost of his own mistakes.

The pupil who goes into poultry raising or some of the kindred lines of activity will develop a faculty for business if allowed to reap the profits and re-invest the monies. About four miles from here is a young man who owns most of the herd of cattle on his father's farm as the outcome of being allowed to own a heifer a good few years ago and to continue to own the heifer and her offspring. That young man grieves to hear his father talk of leaving the farm and last year handed his father a sum of money to help renovate the home.

On September 19 we heard a speaker say: "When I was a boy in Ontario my father gave me a little red calf. I fed it morning and night for three years and gave it several hundred free lunches at noon. It turned three in fine con-

dition. It was sold and I never saw a cent of the money. I went out of the little red calf business right then and there. Since that time no man has been able to give me a little red calf. That

training is possible in the one roomed school. In the agricultural experiments much has been accomplished if only the pupils come to have some conception of what is possible in production and then begin the study of reconciling as nearly as may be the possible with the economically profitable. The boy in his teens is the better for knowing the possibilities of reproduction in standard grains, potatoes, etc., under the most favorable conditions. He is then ready to investigate the existing conditions. He is the better for knowing from his own personal experience just about how fast a well-bred likely pig can be made to grow. When this is known he may then study what number of pounds per month proves most profitable.

The School Fair is simply an organized form of giving stimulus and zest to the work.

Preparation for Life

The work of the Junior Associations tends to fit the boys and girls for stepping right out of school into life. In past years the most highly trained product of our schools has gone into the professions and mostly worked for self until wealth or a competency has been acquired and often until the page has been turned down on life forever. What the country needs from its expensive school system is a generation of students armed with efficiency and stepping out into life prepared to assume its responsibilities and to lift at once their fair share of the common burdens.

Many a man has acquired some education and yet has been robbed of much of the satisfaction of living because he lacked the faculty of turning his education to account in helping his fellows in some movement. Forced to the chair in some meeting he spoils the business and suffers untold agonies because he had no early training in such work. He is asked to act as secretary, but is conscious that he would make a bungle of it. Sometimes this is true even after much schooling has been acquired.

Hundreds of men have the ability to do some things well, but were not trained to tell their fellows either by pen or by word of mouth what they have learned from the doing. They might have been trained to tell it in both ways without impeding their progress in school. The School Fair and its organizations help to give this training.

In real life fairs lose some of their usefulness because men of mature years are not game enough to enter a contest unless they feel that they have cinched the award. Very, very often they are poor losers.

The School Fair develops the faculty



Exhibit of Vegetables at Snowflake School Fair

lenged since. Only how best to promote competition has been debated.

As the regular school work should occupy a prominent place at the School Fair the case on behalf of the fair is already established. But why go out beyond the orthodox, hide-bound school curriculum? Let the answer be another question, "Why play?" The school gardening, agriculture, manual training, cooking, etc., etc., have a value if only as recreation. They are better than haphazard play in that there is a definite purpose and plan making towards an end which has been made attractive. They give the student a fair measure of relief from the monotony of book work.

Finding Their Vocation

As very many are in no sense bookworms by nature, these little excursions into the realm of other practical vocations may aid the pupil to determine what the Omniscient One intended him to do. They may aid the wise parent or teacher in helping the pupil to a decision. The greatest loss to this country does not arise simply thru the boys leaving the farm, but thru the large army of vocational misfits. If a little of the vocational in and around school aids even a few to find their true calling in life, much will have been accomplished.

In a country where so great a percentage live by manual labor and fully one half by following some branch of agriculture, and where a common bond of sympathy between the different classes is so often lacking, may not the enquiry into agriculture and handiwork foster and develop an intelligent sympathy with both if not a burning desire to follow one or the other? May not a more intelligent and sympathetic co-operation be the outcome?

If this can be gained without impairing the regular school course (where it has been attempted the school work has not suffered) it would certainly seem a desirable thing to do. If the result be a broader citizenship it will be well worth all the attendant efforts.

We choose our occupations on the basis of either pleasure or profit. Otherwise we simply yield to circumstances. No vocation can promise us pleasure unless we understand something of its language. It can never yield the full measure of profit unless we understand it thoroughly. How often we are fooled as to what we may get pleasure out of. If to those who are doomed, or privileged, by fate or choice to follow agriculture, an added zest may be given by a greater or an earlier knowledge and by developing habits of systematic enquiry and experiment, life will be made to mean much more. If the idea once gets abroad that there is room at the carpenter's bench or on the farm for real

exercises may serve as healthful recreations can be developed (and it can), is it not better that the future business man be trained to a keen relish for gardening and the fixed habit of seeking change



DIRECTORS OF JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF STONEWALL SCHOOL
Ira Williamson, president; Caton Hill, secretary; Bert Mollard, treasurer; Alan McLeod, Jean Mason, Connie Stratton, Lucille Le Blane and Edith Mason. Ed. Stinson and L. Rutherford are not in photo

from his regular occupation in one decidedly different, but almost equally useful, than that he be left to seek variety thru avenues no more healthful, but often more expensive? How often the business man's recreation is all outlay and no income! A well cared for garden might be as health-producing as an automobile and hit the cost of living from an entirely different angle. Whether or not the garden work may be justly styled recreation is largely a matter of early training. Let the early training be wisely given.

That which is to be learned for life's work is best learned when young. Who knows what life's work will actually be when the world has progressed for another twenty-five years? Losses due to inexperience are as well confined to the small plots as to be left to all but devastate the broad fields in after years.

In these days of stress the farmer is advised to have no idle acres. They study carefully to have no "boarders" in the dairy herd. This winter the earning power of each horse next summer is weighed against the high price of oats. They, the much advised farmers, are told to fill all of the months with some sort of productive effort; the mechanic is cautioned against extravagance.

If there is something which a boy or girl can do at a profit without arresting their mental or physical development why should they not be at it? Why not have every person on the farm in direct charge of some of the machinery of production or intelligently guarding the

experience, ladies and gentlemen, had much to do with my leaving the farm." Please contrast the two cases. Being handy with the more common tools is a drawback to no one and manual



Poultry Exhibit at Snowflake School Fair

for doing both. It also develops the judgment which helps the juvenile or the adult to know when he is entitled to lose.

Continued on Page 30

OFFICERS:

Hon. President—James Bower Red Deer
President—
Vice-Presidents—
First—D. W. Warner Edmonton
Second—James Speakman Penhold
Third—E. Carswell Red Deer
Fourth—Rice Sheppard Strathcona
Hon. Secretary—E. J. Fream Calgary
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

THE EDMONTON CONVENTION

We have just been informed by the Edmonton committee that the convention will be held in the Albion Hall, immediately at the rear of the big Ramsey Departmental Store, which is a conspicuous land mark in the city of Edmonton and will easily be found by the delegates. A strong reception committee has also been appointed, composed of members from U.F.A. unions and residents of the city of Edmonton, who will meet all trains at both stations. Probably a conspicuous sign will be found on the station and delegates on arrival should make for this sign in order to locate the representatives of this committee, who will have lists of hotels, prices, etc., and will be prepared to lead the delegates in parties to the hotel of their choice.

Electing District Directors

It has been suggested that the convention adjourn promptly at 5 p.m. on Wednesday for the purpose of holding preliminary caucuses for the position of district directors. These caucuses could be held very easily in the convention hall and adjoining committee rooms. The idea in mind would be to enable the different constituencies to eliminate a number of the nominees for office, thus saving considerable trouble and expense in the printing of ballot papers and some confusion and delay on account of there being so many candidates. Final nominations and ballots would take place in accordance with the program already sent you. Moreover, if this plan is followed out we should have only three or four candidates on the final ballot instead of ten or twelve as has been by no means uncommon in the past.

Delegates Bear in Mind

1—That you will greatly facilitate the work of the officers in charge by registering as soon as possible after your arrival at Edmonton. Members of the reception committee, who will be designated by special badges, can direct you to the registration office.

2—That the registration office will be open on the evening of January 18 until 10 p.m. and longer if necessary. We shall also be on hand in good time on Tuesday morning.

3—That your delegate's badge, which will bear at its bottom a number in red, will constitute your receipt for your standard certificates instead of the cards which we issued in former years. Keep that badge!

4—That we can assure the ladies who attend the women's convention of a splendid time in store for them and cannot too strongly urge upon them to come to Edmonton.

5—That your wife, mother, sister or daughter may secure the reduced railway fare (see back of credential card). Only official delegates, however, participate in the pool.

6—That your forethought and assistance can render this the best yet of our conventions, materially aiding your officers in carrying out the arrangements in connection therewith and considerably expediting the business of the convention.

SUNNY ALBERTA

Despite the fact that Sunny Alberta Union, No. 394, with headquarters at Hutton, is forty miles distant from a railway and is in a district which was hard hit by drought last year, the union is in a flourishing condition, having increased its membership in the past year by 100 per cent. Co-operative purchasing and the loyalty and active interest of its members has been responsible for the large measure of success attained this season. The union has handled one car of barbed wire, one half car of hog wire, two carloads of flour and a considerable quantity of fruit, formaldehyde and gopher poison. The financing of the co-operative purchasing has been placed on a sound business basis and the members generally are very well satisfied with the quality of the goods which have been supplied. The meetings of the union are generally well attended and some of them have been very enthusiastic. In addition, the social entertainments have been very successful, owing largely to the staunch support and energetic work

of the ladies. On December 24, thru its second annual Xmas tree, the union served some 140 children of the adjacent district, covering a territory of ten miles wide by twenty miles long. Every child received a gift and treats of candy, nuts, apples, etc. An enjoyable program was given, one of the special features of which was a Japanese fan drill. Other events of the day were the big turkey shoot and the grand ball at night, both of which were largely attended. The members of the union regard this celebration as the most enjoyable event ever held by the union.

CEREAL DOING WELL

A. M. Phillips, secretary-treasurer of Cereal Union, No. 480, reports that the union held thirteen meetings during the past year, at which the total attendance was 285. The highest attendance at any one meeting was forty-one and the lowest ten, making an average of nearly twenty-two. Considerable buying in carloads has been done, amounting to \$3,080.35, which included three carloads of fence posts, one of flour and feed, two of coal and part cars of wire and binder twine. In all cases the members bought the several articles distributed, effecting a considerable saving. The financial state of the local is also very fair, there being a balance on hand of approximately \$18.

SUCCESSFUL EGG CIRCLE

Keep Hills Union, No. 639, has a very successful egg circle. At a recent meeting the income of the circle was stated to have been over \$300, most of which was for the 1000 dozen of eggshipped to Edmonton. The officers were re-elected and a more progressive program outlined for the coming season. A hundred turkeys have been sold from the Keep Hills Union at a saving to the members. At the same meeting the government distribution of pure-bred livestock was thoroughly discussed and the Keep Hills Shorthorn Breeders' Association formed. Potato growing in large quantities by the district was also discussed and the possibility of securing a rural free delivery.

BIG BUSINESS AT PONOKA

Ponoka District Association held its annual meeting on December 12 and all the 1914 officers were returned for the ensuing year. During the season the association has bought goods to the amount of \$12,800 and in addition has sold about \$40,000 worth of hogs. As the membership is expected to increase during the coming season, the officers naturally expect an increase in the amount of business done.

EDGERTON'S SAVINGS

On December 20, 1913, the Edgerton District Association was formed with Joseph Macleod, of the Winona Union, as president, and John W. Guthrie, of Sunnyvale Union, as secretary-treasurer. On the various articles handled thru the association last year the savings have been as follows: On formaldehyde and gopher poison, \$600; two carloads of wire, \$150; 40,000 lbs. of twine at 2½ cents saving on the lb., \$1,000; one carload of oats for feed, \$150; two carloads of apples, consisting of 320 barrels on which the saving was \$2 per barrel, \$640; nett savings for the district, \$2,490; earnings of district on commission, \$104.75.

WARRICKVILLE REPORTS

From a report received from Warriekville Union, No. 614, we note that although meetings have not been held very regularly during the busy season, they have commenced again. At a recent meeting, A. D. Currie was elected President for the coming year, and was also appointed delegate to the annual convention.

BUTTONS EVERYWHERE

Creighton Local Union, No. 191, held their annual meeting on the 1st instant, but owing to bad weather, the attendance was rather small. The same officers were elected for the coming year,

namely: President, Geo. Bennett; Vice-President, Harry G. Shannon, and Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Shannon. The union has had a very successful year, having done considerable co-operative purchasing, and the co-operative spirit is very strong in the district. The district is rather a small one, but practically every farmer is wearing the U.F.A. button. The union is sending two delegates to the convention at Edmonton.

ALL HAVE BENEFITTED

The Cayley Local U.F.A. annual meeting was held at Cayley, on Friday afternoon, December 18. The members of the union are expecting every farmer in the district present at this meeting, as they are sure that they all have reaped some benefit from the union. They have handled half a car of wire, 5 carloads of posts, 1 car of binder twine, 3 cars of flour, bran and shorts, also 1 car of Ontario apples co-operatively during the past year, at a saving of about \$1,500. Besides this, the local branch of the Co-operative Elevator Company has kept the price of grain from three to seven cents per bushel higher than at points where there is no branch of the company. It is hoped that a good crowd will be in attendance at the meeting on the 18th.

EDWELL NEWS

The regular meeting of the Edwell Local Union, No. 53, was held in the school house on Wednesday, December 16. Although the attendance was not very large the members who were present were very wide awake. After the disposal of the minutes of the previous meeting the secretary read official communications from the head office, which were thoroughly discussed. These had reference principally to the forthcoming convention at Edmonton, at which this local union hopes to do its share. F. J. Powell proposed that this local union hold discussions on some subjects of interest to members generally, or that members either give an address or read a paper on some interesting subject each evening during the winter session, regular meetings being held once a fortnight. This proposition was seconded by J. F. Day, and carried unanimously. The secretary would like to hear from any member who will give a hand to make these meetings enjoyable, and would also be glad if he would state his subject. As this local union is about to enter on a new year's work, the secretary called the attention of the members to the fact that there were many farmers in the district, who, although appreciating the work of the U.F.A., did not think it necessary to become members, notwithstanding the fact that they benefitted by the legislation obtained by its efforts. The secretary appealed to the members to make the Edwell Local Union the best and strongest in the district, as it is only by co-operating together that the best results can be obtained. The annual general meeting will be held on December 30, at 7.30 p.m. at which the elections for the coming year will take place.

TOFIELD ANNUAL REPORT

J. B. Warner, secretary of Tofield Union, No. 622, in submitting his annual report, states that that union is making very satisfactory progress. The membership is forty-three, nearly all of whom are actual farmers. The union is anxious to bring the social and instructive side of the association to the front in the coming year, and we wish them every success in the efforts they are making.

WAVY PLAIN REPORTS

We have again heard from Wavy Plain Union, No. 572. Fred Cox reports that the last meeting was held on November 12. Orders were taken for a carload of coal. Mr. Cox feels anxious in regard to the response to the appeal for new membership on account of the union being in the dry district, but from his report the union is evidently making

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin Ranfurly
Edmonton—F. C. Clare North Edmonton
Strathcona—W. G. Vicary Strome
Red Deer—D. Buckingham Stettler
Calgary—H. W. Wood Strathmore
Macleod—J. Quinsey Noble
Medicine Hat—W. D. Trago Gleichen

itself felt, and doing a great deal of good in the district, not only in the way of saving money, but in bringing its influence to bear in the distribution of supplies, seed grain, and so on. The farmers will surely realize that their union is a great benefit to them in matters of this kind, and there should be no difficulty in keeping the union going, even tho the times may be hard.

NEW UNIONS

We have received reports of several new unions lately, two of them being in the vicinity of Empress. O. G. Price reported the organization of Panaras Union, No. 671, and forwarded membership dues for forty-two paid-up members, which constitutes almost a record for the organization meeting of a new union. It is hoped that this union will continue to make progress in accordance with the splendid start.

The other union in this vicinity is Empress Union, No. 673, which starts off with a total paid-up membership of twenty-one. Both of these unions are in what is known as the dried out district, so that their splendid starts are all the more creditable.

A new union to be known as the Talbot Local Union, No. 674, was organized on December 17 last, starting off with a membership of thirteen fully paid-up. C. R. Kerr has been appointed secretary-treasurer.

RED CROSS LEAGUE

The following poem is to hand from the secretary of Summerview Union, No. 147, together with the remittance of \$25.60 for the funds of the Red Cross League:—

Where the shrapnel shells are bursting,
Over trench and wood and glen,
And the rifle bullets' zip-zap
Sings the death song to our men;
Where our allies and our brethren
Risking life and health and limb,
Fight for happiness and freedom,
For the loved ones left behind.

Where the shrieking shells of siege guns
Batter frowning fortress walls
Making village, town and city,
But a hellish carnival.
Where the sabres go a-flashing;
Front of bayonets' vicious gleam,
Shearing limbs and leaving ghastly
Maimed humanity between.

Who are these that there's seen flitting,
Undismayed of death's near aim,
Rendering succour to our brethren
Lying writhing in their pain?
Who when evening shadows gather,
Or when searchlight from across,
Lights the darkness of the midnight,
Searching for our valiant host?

Who thru night and early dawning,
Darkness battling with the light,
Comes a-seeking, listening, learning,
Human suffering to aright?
Who are listening to our brethren
When at their last faint suffering breath
Whispered words of wife or sweetheart
Ebbing sighs from stiffening lips?

Who, the gruesome murder ended,
When the rage of battle's o'er,
When but pain and anguish linger,
When hope all but closed its doors?
Whose the staying words of comfort,
To our brethren sore in wounds,
Who that brings the quenching crystals,
Slaking thirst of burning tongue?

Who, that smooths the sufferer's pillow,
Wipes perspiring forehead smooth,
Stems the rising pain wroth billow,
Sooths the fever-wrinkled brow;
Who, but you, Oh, matchless heroes,
Sisters, brethren of our land,
Who in love went forth to succour
Miseries dealt by foeman's hand?

Hail to you, ye truly noble!
Noble League of holiest sign;
Your reward each mother's prayer
For the Red Cross League
Of our Empire land.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion Virden
President:	R. C. Henders Culross
Vice-President:	J. E. Wood Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie Winnipeg

CHATEL MORTGAGE SHARKS

The secretary of one of our branches writes as follows: I would draw your attention to a very sad case of a poor man losing his team last night for the paltry sum of \$119—he has already paid on this team \$550. This man's first troubles began with a threshing outfit, finally losing his farm. He has a large family and will have a hard time from now until July, when there is a chance of making a few dollars on the roadwork.

There was a lot of talk when the moratorium put a snub on the mortgage companies last fall, but it is a pity that a check hadn't been put on those with chattel mortgages. They are a much harder crew to deal with than the loan companies; 10 and 12 per cent. is nothing to them, and unless the government take a hand at once there will be more misery and hardship than if one was at the war.

They say "War is Hell," but its nothing compared to the men that are up against the chattel mortgages.

When we find two bailiffs from the same town the same day passing within one mile of one another it will give you an idea of what times are like in some parts of Manitoba, and they are just beginning.

We are having it preached into us to grow more grain, so as to be doing our duty to the Empire. How are we going to do it unless we get some protection, if it is only for six months, that would allow us to get our crops in. As the Scots poet says:—"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

SHADELAND HAD GOOD YEAR

The secretary of the Shadeland Grain Growers' Association writes: We held our annual meeting on the 19th of December, 1914. We did not have a very large attendance, but there were some good thoughts brought up in connection with our own association. The total receipts for the year 1914 were \$1,424.15 and the total expenditure was \$1,384.94, with which we purchased wire, salt, fodder, seed corn and a carload of apples, subscribed to the Patriotic Fund and used for expenses of other different things in connection with the association work. At the annual meeting James Dudgeon resigned as president and J. C. Smith was elected in his place. Sam Andrew was elected vice-president and George W. Sandy secretary-treasurer for the year 1915. The following members were elected directors: T. Slute, A. Armstrong, John Ching, James Phipps, S. B. Charters and Alex. Young. Ten members joined the association the day of the annual meeting, and I expect that every one that belonged to the association will join again and a few more. It is our desire to get every one to join if we can. So you see we have had a very fair year. There has been some other business done by the members privately, the report given here is just what went thru the secretary's hands.

KEYES ANNUAL

The secretary of the Keyes branch writes as follows: The annual meeting of the Keyes Grain Growers' Association was held on December 28. The attendance at this meeting and interest taken is good evidence of progress here. William Johnson gave a good report of the Portage district convention, to which he was a delegate. The finance report showed this branch to be in good standing and to have bought \$6,587.33 worth of goods in 1914. We bought mostly by car lots, but our local merchant supplied us with about \$530 worth of sugar and formaldehyde. A motion was passed that each member give one or more sacks of wheat to the Belgian Relief Fund. Five delegates are to be sent to the annual convention—this is our limit. Officers for the ensuing year are: I. N. Hurd, president; Wm. Johnson, vice-president; A. W. McGregor, secretary-treasurer; R. G. Lodge, J. Foster, R. Younger, E. Knox, Wm. Milne and Wm. Patterson, directors.

Would it be possible to find out at the convention members who have oats for sale? We could handle a car of seed oats here.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

CARMAN MEETING

Our organizer, M. McCuish, writes, under date of January 1, 1915: I returned to Belmont last night from Carman and will get out on the Hartney line this afternoon. When I was in Belmont last spring I understood this branch was in good shape. They have held no meetings since spring and have twelve members for 1914. I have met the secretary and president also Mr. Myers. On Friday, January 8, we are going to try and hold a meeting in Belmont.

The Carman meeting went off fine. A. Garnett is again secretary; R. T. Elford, also a young man, is president and D. Stewart, vice-president. They will make a good team. In a short time I look for Carman to be near the top of the list in Manitoba.

J. S. Patten, secretary of the Benito Grain Growers' Association, writes: We had our annual meeting on December 26 and the following officers were elected for 1915: W. W. Graham, president; E. Halthby, vice-president; J. S. Patten, secretary-treasurer. Two delegates were appointed to attend the annual convention, Daniel Hawe and W. W. Graham.

SPRINGHILL'S PRESIDENT RETIRES

From the Springhill branch comes the following: We held our annual meeting on December 18. At the opening of the meeting two auditors were appointed to audit the books of the secretary. After examination of the books they reported everything satisfactory and the report was adopted. The following resolutions, to be forwarded to the convention, were passed:

Moved by George A. Baker, seconded by George Potter:

"Whereas the Empire is at war and will require all our energy and means in helping the Motherland at the present time, and

"Whereas a general election would not only detract from interest in the war, but cost a lot of money which could be put to better use in helping the Motherland, and

"Whereas a Dominion election, instead of welding the Canadian people, would separate them, which would create and be a serious situation.

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Springhill Grain Growers' Association, are opposed to a Dominion election being held until after the war is over."

After considerable discussion the present system of weed inspection was considered a complete failure and the following resolution was passed, on the motion of W. A. A. Rowe, seconded by J. M. Poole:

"Whereas the present system of weed inspection in force in Manitoba has not had the desired results at one time anticipated,

"Therefore we would recommend that the provincial government repeal the present Weed Inspection Act and further recommend that the government appoint a man qualified in agriculture, having full powers as weed inspector, whose duty would be to instruct farmers how to treat different kinds of soils, as well as efficient methods of weed eradication, and also to hold weekly meetings for the instruction of farmers in agriculture throughout each municipality."

Moved by W. A. A. Rowe, seconded by George Potter:

"That we approve of the directorate of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association being made to conform with the Dominion constituencies."

Moved by A. Willerton, seconded by W. H. Jackson:

"That we approve of amendment No. 2 to the constitution."

All present paid their dues for 1915 and the business of re-organizing was proceeded with.

Our president, John Clark, is confined to his bed most of the time, troubled with sciatica, and as he will not be able to attend any meetings during the winter, he asked to be relieved of the duties of president. Mr. Clark has been president

of our association since it was organized in March, 1908. No more faithful president in the ranks of the Grain Growers could be found than Mr. Clark. In spite of the fact that he lived six miles from the place of meeting, he was always on hand at our meetings. His enthusiasm for the cause of the great plain people enabled him to overcome weather elements, or any other obstacle which might present itself, that would have daunted much younger men, and much more convenient to the place of meeting. Mr. Clark was not only regular in attendance, but a wide reader, a deep student of conditions relating to agriculture and always came to the meetings with words of encouragement and inspiration. Altho we would have liked to have Mr. Clark for our president, yet we felt under the circumstances we would be doing him an injustice not to relieve him. But as a recognition of faithful and efficient service, and so as to still have him for



JOHN CLARK
Elected Hon. President of Springhill G.G.A. after seven years' faithful service as President

an officer, it was moved by George A. Baker and seconded by J. M. Poole, that Mr. Clark be elected honorary president, which was carried unanimously.

Fred Harper, who has been co-worker with Mr. Clark as vice-president since the association was organized, and one of our most enthusiastic and widely read Grain Growers, was, on motion of Joe Pekary, seconded by Stanley Baker, elected president.

It was moved by George A. Baker and seconded by Joe Pekary, that J. M. Poole be vice-president. An amendment was moved by J. M. Poole, seconded by George Potter, that George A. Baker be vice-president. The amendment carried.

A. J. M. Poole was elected secretary-treasurer for another year. A. Willerton, W. H. Jackson, Tom Pearson, George Potter, J. M. Poole and Rich Jackson were elected directors. George Potter and W. H. Jackson were elected delegates to attend the convention. Roy McCollam and Joe Pekary being appointed substitutes, in the event of one or both delegates being unable to attend. It was decided to have an entertainment during the winter and the proceeds sent to the Central Association. I am enclosing \$34 for the Belgian Fund, making a total of \$101 from Springhill.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT

R. McCuish, Organizer, reports on his week's work as follows:

Leaving Winnipeg December 14, I went by C.P.R. to Carberry, where I met a number of farmers who at one time belonged to Carberry Branch. With one exception, they were in favor of

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright	Myrtle
R. M. Wilson	Marringhurst
P. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Avison	Gilbert Plains

trying to reorganize. They referred me to H. Mathews, Agent to the Grain Growers' Grain Company for that point. After having an interview, we decided to call a meeting in the Town Hall at Carberry on December 12, to be addressed by R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Leaving Carberry, my next stop was at Wellwood. Here I met a very active association, but as a number of the members stated that if a meeting was called to be addressed by a representative from the Central Office, they felt sure that they would get many others to join their branch. I made arrangements for a meeting on December 11, and phoned the Central Office to furnish them a speaker. From Wellwood I journeyed west to Brookdale. Brookdale is one of the points where our Association has ceased to be active. The day I arrived, there was a special school meeting called, so I had an opportunity of meeting a number of the farmers. In trying to find out the cause of the failure of their local branch I did not get the same reason from any two farmers, nor did I get encouragement enough to justify me in calling a meeting at that point. From Brookdale I drove by livery across country to Ingelow to attend the annual meeting of the Ingelow Branch. I addressed the gathering briefly, outlining the activities of the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain Company during the past year. Also spoke of the "Outlines of Study" prepared for use of the Association during the winter months, and furnished them ten copies of the booklet, "Rural Citizenship." Ingelow Branch is in a very healthy condition, and they are running their own store. I next stopped at Harte on the G.T.P., as the roads were very bad and the telephone out of commission I was unable to meet any of the farmers of the district. From Harte I was obliged to double back to McGregor and went west to Douglas. I was again unfortunate in running into bad weather, bad roads and telephone also out of commission, owing to frost gathering on the wires and breaking them, so I went to Wawanesa. At Wawanesa we had, some four or five years ago, a very active association, but thru lack of interest and general prosperity of the farmers of the district, their branch ceased to be active, but with the assistance of the energetic agent of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Oliver Elliott, we succeeded in getting a very representative meeting together in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Wawanesa, on Saturday, December 12. After I addressed the meeting on the past, present and future of the farmers' movement, it was decided to reorganize. O. T. H. Elliott was elected President; H. S. Henderson, Vice-President, and C. H. Rutledge, Secretary-Treasurer, with six directors. Wawanesa branch took on a new lease of life with eighteen paid-up members. From Wawanesa I went east to Hilton, also one of the points where the farmers have not given the Association the support justly due to it. However, I met from 10 to 12 farmers, who agreed to attend a meeting in Hilton Town Hall, on December 14, but I was greatly disappointed when only three came out to the meeting. As the Secretary-Treasurer of the Hilton Branch had on hand \$7.00 and some cents it was decided by those present that it should be sent to the Provincial Secretary.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3,907.05
Reston, per W. H. Duncan	10.00
Birtle, second contribution	40.00
Rivers and Wheatland	10.00
Springhill, second contribution	34.00
Forest	102.00
Total	\$4,103.05

EXECUTIVE:	
Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins	Moose Jaw
President—J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	Percival
Sec.-Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales	Langham
J. F. Reid	Orcadia
DIRECTORS AT LARGE:	
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Platt	Tantallon
W. J. Thompson	Warman
J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw

SWIFT CURRENT DISTRICT CONVENTION

Considering the conditions in district 14, the Grain Growers' convention for this district, held December 11 and 12, can be called a success. John N. Burrill, director, was in the chair, and under his direction several important resolutions were discussed. The delegates were officially welcomed to Swift Current by Mayor West. Several speakers who were present were introduced to the meeting. Among these were J. B. Musselman, central secretary; J. F. Reid, of the executive; Thos. Sales, of the executive; Miss Haight, who read a paper dealing with the women's section of the S. G. G. A.; W. B. Cunningham, government information agent, and P. P. Woodbridge, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta.

The meeting was a little top heavy from the platform end and to make room for all the speakers it was decided to carry the convention over two days. At the end of the convention an organization meeting was held where it was decided to follow the same system of organization as had been used thru the past year.

The early part of the convention was taken up with routine work. A resolution committee consisting of Messrs. McCafferty, Scott, Allan and Thos. Sales, was appointed to look after the resolutions handed in. The various speakers present were then introduced to the meeting by J. N. Burrill, district director. J. F. Reid, of the central executive, briefly outlined the success that the various district conventions had met with. He mentioned the strengthening work the women were doing in the Association.

J. B. Musselman, central secretary, on being introduced, dwelt on the good that might be received from this convention. The main idea was to train their minds to follow a certain line of thought until they worked out a definite conclusion. Another thing was that they should learn to express their thoughts. In this way the farmers would be developing efficient men to represent them in parliament. Mr. Sales referred to the serious conditions prevailing in the district, but stated that there might be a compensating quality in this. Adversity was sometimes a great good. In order to make a success of farming one must have the quality of stick-to-it-iveness.

Resolutions

The resolutions that had been drawn up were then put to the meeting for discussion. This discussion took up the remainder of the morning and all the afternoon session.

In speaking to the motion regarding foreclosure, Mr. Musselman pointed out that there were some prior claims to a mortgage and that all sides of the question should be discussed. The resolution asking that the benefits of co-operation be taught in public schools came in for some discussion. One delegate stated that in Wales from 2½ to 5 per cent. of the profits was set aside for educational purposes among the young.

J. N. Burrill, director of district 14, in his address touched on the war. He said that the farmers as the producers would have to bear a large portion of the cost to Canada and that they would do their share. This could be done by fostering the S. G. G. A. patriotic scheme. He also spoke of the need of cheaper and more elastic means of agricultural finance. He thought the time would soon come when the farmers would have their own bank. In closing he spoke of the suffering caused by the liquor traffic, paying particular attention to some conditions existing in this district. He said Russia had heretofore been looked on as an unenlightened nation, but what she had done had been a lesson to the world. What "unenlightened" Russia could do, surely enlightened Saskatchewan could.

W. B. Cumming, the government information agent, was present and explained the work he was doing in connection with companies who were using

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

undue pressure to collect their debts. The policy that they were following was one of moral suasion and was working well, he said.

J. B. Musselman, central secretary, gave an informal talk on various phases of the work of the Association. He again explained the reason for the mix-up in twine last year. This mix-up was unavoidable, but it had prepared the Association to handle the twine in a better manner for the coming year. Mr. Musselman also dealt with the co-operative trading activities of the Central Association.

Miss Haight gave a paper dealing with the women's section of the Grain Growers. In this she outlined the work already done by the women and also showed how the women could be of further help to the Grain Growers.

J. F. Reid was the first speaker at the opening meeting on the second day. He spoke on the subject of organization, dealing with the subject in such a manner that a non-member of the Association would see the benefits to be derived by becoming a member. He also dealt with the fact that during the present year Great Britain was spending thousands of pounds sterling on meat in the United States while in Western Canada there was a slaughter market. This was accounted for by the fact that the marketing facilities for stock were very poor. There is at present the need for publicly owned abattoirs, he said.

In dealing with the subjects education and co-operation, Thos. Sales paid considerable attention to the present methods of distribution. As he pointed out, these methods were very costly. The new methods of distribution would be from the factory to the farmer. Referring to a motion that had been defeated, that of nationalizing the means of production and distribution, Mr. Sales pointed out that the British co-operative companies had shown that they were able to control the means of production and distribution. As yet co-operative companies in Canada had not done this.

The Alberta Secretary

P. P. Woodbridge, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, stated that the object of his visit was to learn. He spoke briefly of the progress of the Association work in Alberta. Alberta was probably farther advanced in local organization than Saskatchewan, but it had not yet taken up co-operative trading thru the Association. He said that all the provincial organizations had something to learn from each other. In order that each should do their best in co-operation they should co-operate in the broadest sense with each other.

The remainder of the meeting was taken up in organization work.

The following resolutions were submitted:

1—Resolved that, in the case of foreclosure under mortgage, a period of one year be allowed for redemption.—Carried.

2—Resolved that we ask the Educational Department to make compulsory the teaching of the benefits of co-operation in public schools.—Carried.

3—Whereas at the present time the hail insurance taxes and the penalty are enforced and no allowance is made for the farmer who has suffered loss by hail and has an outstanding claim against the Hail Insurance Commission, therefore, be it resolved that the Hail Insurance Act be amended to provide that where a man has a counter claim on the Hail Insurance Commission, the collection of the hail tax shall not be made nor the penalty enforced.—Carried.

4—Resolved that we, district 14, of the S. G. G. Association, urge upon the provincial government the expediency of closing the bars in the drought stricken area while the present conditions exist.—Carried.

5—Resolved that this convention endorse with hearty approval the action of the central board of directors in appointing a committee on economics,

to investigate banking, taxation and transportation and to report to the annual meeting on the feasibility of establishing an agricultural bank in Saskatchewan.—Carried.

6—Resolved that the executive ascertain if the contracts given out by the employment agencies are legal; if not, to try to remedy the said contracts.—Carried.

Thanks for Relief

7—Whereas owing to the prolonged and excessive drought having caused a general failure of crop within the boundaries of this district No. 14, thereby entailing great suffering for the farmers and their families of this district, and whereas the Dominion government has responded in a whole-hearted manner in providing relief to settlers in supplies of coal and provisions, etc., as well as seed and feed grains; therefore, be it resolved that this Association convey our thanks to Premier Borden in our hearty approval of the action of the Dominion Government in providing relief.—Carried.

8—Whereas the machine companies are renewing notes and insisting that these notes be made out for payment at an early date and mostly for October 1, and our past experience has been that every company makes an effort to be the first to collect and grab its share, leaving nothing for the other creditors; and whereas we farmers are desirous of paying all our creditors on an equitable pro rata basis; therefore, be it resolved that the provincial government appoint a committee who, at the request of any farmer, shall be empowered to adjust and determine his payments to the various creditors on a pro rata basis.—Carried.

9—Resolved that we recommend the adoption of similar legislation regulating the sale of machinery now in operation in the Province of Alberta.—Carried.

10—That each farmer in the province, and especially every member of the S. G. G. A., should undertake to donate the proceeds of at least one acre of land in the year 1915 to the S. G. G. A. Patriotic Fund.—Carried.

11—Whereas the present exemption law provides for 160 acres of land to be exempt, we members of district 14, S. G. G. A., living in the semi-arid district in which the government has recognized the fact that in order to dry farm successfully a man needs double the land that is needed in more favored parts of the province; therefore, be it resolved that we ask the Dominion government to amend the law relating to exemptions so that in the semi-arid districts of the West, 320 acres of land be exempted.—Carried.

12—Resolved that this convention is of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken for further consolidation of the co-operative trading of the Association and of the various co-operative associations, and that the central should be capitalized and all necessary constitutional changes and additions to the charter and the constitution of the Association made to facilitate this consolidation.—Carried.

That we ask the provincial government to authorize the Agricultural College and University extension work to extend to the Women's Auxiliary, S. G. G. A., the literature and library privileges as given to the "Homemakers' Clubs."—Carried.

BATTLEFORD FARMERS' CONVENTION

At the farmers' convention, held in North Battleford on December 18, addresses, not only full of interest, but exceedingly valuable to the farming community, were given by a number of well known agriculturists. T. J. Harrison, superintendent Experimental Farm, Indian Head, spoke on "The best methods of conserving moisture in the soil" and "Crop rotation." G. H. Hutton, superintendent Experimental Station, Lacombe, on "Feeding and care of dairy cattle" and "Forage crops."

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—B. N. Hendrichs	Outlook
" 2—M. P. Roddy	Rouleau
" 3—Nelson Spencer	Carnduff
" 4—R. M. Johnston	Eastview
" 5—J. W. Easton	Moosemin
" 6—F. W. Redman	Grenfell
" 7—C. O. A. Travis	Govan
" 8—Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
" 9—John F. Reid	Orcadia
" 10—J. L. Rooke	Togo
" 11—T. Sales	Langham
" 12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
" 13—W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
" 14—John N. Burrill	Cabri
" 15—Frank Burton	Vanguard

Each of these speakers displayed on canvas several tables, giving results of various experiments in growing grain and forage crops. Principal W. E. Lake, of Edam school, gave a report on the remarkable results accomplished by the scholars of Edam in school gardening. Professor Baker, of the University of Saskatchewan, gave a glowing report of North Battleford's first poultry show, also a demonstration on killing and plucking poultry.

A. H. White, of North Battleford, reported on the recent international Irrigation Congress (where North Battleford secured second prize for district exhibit), and made suggestions for future guidance.

A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, at the evening session, gave an illustrated address, which was much admired and appreciated. His slides depicted a car of Saskatchewan wheat at all the various stages from the local elevator to the ports of Europe, also a few views of historic parts of Europe, including the battlefield of Waterloo.

The resolutions included: 1—Protest against and demand for abolition of the present protective tariff. 2—Dealing with proposed commissioner re better market facilities for livestock. 3—Urging the provincial government to take steps to regulate the grinding of the farmers' grist. 4—Urging the provincial department of education to make school gardening a compulsory subject in the school curriculum.

The Homemakers' Conference, also held on the 18th, presided over by Miss De Lury, supervisor of Homemakers' Clubs, was well attended, there being between 40 and 50 ladies present. Papers included "Domestic Science in the Rural Schools," by Miss Wells, of Minnehaha; "Contagious and Infectious Diseases," by Dr. Panton, and Miss Harrison, of the Provincial University, gave a demonstration on "Soups and Chowders," all of which were much appreciated.

FARMERS NEED THE NAVY

That the Grain Growers of this province appreciate the fact that they owe appreciation and support to our gallant defenders on sea as on land for the very profitable market which we have had for our 1914 grain crop, and indeed for any market whatever, is attested by correspondence to the Central secretary of which the following is an example:

Dear Sir:—The annual meeting of our branch was held on Thursday and amongst many other matters considered was your circular letter relating to the Patriotic Fund. The bulk of our members had contributed before your appeal reached us, a canvass of the municipality having been instituted by the municipal council. However, I am instructed to inform you that a grant of \$50 was voted from the funds to be sent you early in the new year and it was also decided to hold a box social and dance on Tuesday, January 5, to further supplement that grant.

Regarding the proposal to set aside a "Patriotic Acre" as next year's contribution, the proposal was well discussed and the principle heartily approved of, but was considered by some members as not quite an equitable arrangement as between the owner of 1000 acres and the owner of only a quarter section. The following alternative proposal was therefore submitted in the form of a pledge and unanimously adopted by the meeting on the motion of the vice-president:

"We, the undersigned, recognizing to the full that only by the devotion of our gallant defenders both on sea and land are we enabled to find a market for our wheat and also realizing that the present war has resulted in our gaining considerably higher prices for our produce, hereby pledge ourselves, besides doing all we can to relieve the present distress, to pay to the secretary-treasurer on December 1, 1915, one cent for every bushel of wheat and flax and one half cent for every bushel of oats and barley threshed by us during season 1915. The above to be sent to the Saskatchewan Grain

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



SOUND legs pull big loads. No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Sprain, can do itself justice. Thousands of horsemen have been keeping their horses sound by using Kendall's Spavin Cure—the old reliable, safe remedy. Mr. Edmund E. Harrison, Ingoldsby, Ont., writes—"I have cured two spavins with your Spavin Cure and am at present using it on a lame horse. The swelling is disappearing—also that lameness."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little. \$1. bottle—6 for \$5. Get our valuable book—"Treatise on the horse"—free at your druggist or write us 99

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales

THE BEST COLLECTION OF IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED CLYDESDALES IN THE WEST

30 Head of Stallions, all ages; 24 head of Mares and Fillies.

We have now in our stables the greatest collection of Stallions and Mares we have ever offered, and all are of the richest breeding and individuality, and thoroughly suited to Western conditions. Our prices and terms will suit you and our guarantee will satisfy the most critical buyer. Write for our Catalog and then visit our stables and be convinced.

A. & G. MUTCH - LUMSDEN, Sask.

HOLSTEINS The Old Reliable TILLSONBURG SALE—

Fourth Annual Sale of the Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co. will be held at Tillsonburg, Ont., Feby. 9, 1915. 80 head will be sold to the highest bidder. All sold subject to tuberculin test—Cows, Heifers and Bulls fit for any show ring or the foundation of herds. Plan to attend the Annual Meeting in Toronto, then pay us a visit and inspect our cattle till sale day. Everything sold without reserve—nothing returned to our stables.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES TO R. J. KELLY, CULLODEN, ONT.

Golden West Balgreggan

Clydesdales, Shorthorns (both Beef and Dual Purpose), Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep

We won this year with our stock ELEVEN CHAMPIONSHIPS, NINE RESERVES, TWO GOLD MEDALS, THREE SILVER MEDALS, FORTY-EIGHT FIRSTS and TWENTY-SIX SECONDS.

Prices and Terms Very Reasonable. All Ages and Sexes for Sale
P. M. BREDT, Box 2089, CALGARY, ALTA. Phone M. 1003

TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS ARYSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM
"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you
THOS. NOBLE " DAYSLAND, ALTA.

BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.
W. A. OLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

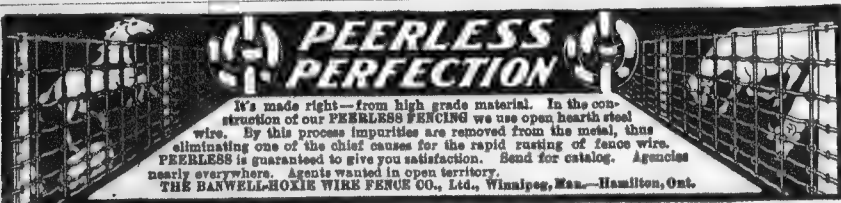
H. G. WHALEY, Pres. H. E. CRABBE, Vice-Pres. N. F. MCINTYRE, Sec.-Treas

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PHONE: Union Yards M. 5681 UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.
Bill Stock in Your Own Name—Our Care—We'll do the rest!

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PEERLESS PERFECTION



It's made right—from high grade material. In the construction of our PEERLESS FENCING we use open hearth steel wire. By this process impurities are removed from the metal, thus eliminating one of the chief causes for the rapid rusting of fence wire. PEERLESS is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Send for catalog. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.
THE BARWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.—Hamilton, Ont.

Growers' Association contribution to the Canadian Patriotic Fund."

A number of our members were not present at the meeting and the directors undertook to canvass the district for their signatures. Later on I shall be pleased to forward you a copy of all signatures obtained.

During the year just ending the branch has purchased co-operatively three carloads of cord wood, six cars of coal, a car of fence posts and about 1800 lbs. of fish, beside supplies of salt, sugar, coal oil and other requisites.

The officers elected for 1915 are: President, A. Rogerson; vice-president, G. Smart; directors, R. Chambers, G. Hartnoll, W. Hopley, D. Hutton, N. Patterson and W. Taylor.

W. J. HEAL,
Sec'y Maryfield G.G.A.
Secretary's Reply

W. J. Heal, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have before me your interesting letter of the 12th inst. and have delayed replying to this because I wished to discuss it with other members of the executive.

This Patriotic Acre scheme on the part of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is original with us and has attracted much attention from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It really does not matter very much just how the contribution is made, but we are leaving it open for the farmers to contribute the proceeds from any number of acres which they may feel inclined to contribute.

This matter is one which will involve a large amount of money and a great deal of clerical work, so that it must be proceeded with in a business-like manner. I am having forms prepared for contributing farmers with a patriotic emblem inscribed thereon. The contributors receive in each case a duplicate thereof, while the original must be returned to the head office and as carefully accounted for as if it were actual gold. We must leave absolutely no room for the possibility of fraud in this connection.

I am glad to note that you are interested in the scheme. You will receive a further circular from the head office explaining the whole undertaking. This is something that will have to be followed up systematically from now until the whole matter is closed out and it will demand the services of a staff of clerks to handle.

Wishing you the compliments of the season.

CENTRAL SECRETARY

MEMBERSHIP CONTEST AND OYSTER SUPPER

At the Moose Jaw meeting district No. 2 was subdivided and three sub-directors or organizers were appointed, the western portion falling to me.

At the suggestion of our vice-president, W. J. Jacques, a membership contest was tried in our own Association. Six members on each side were given two weeks in which to secure new or renewed members. The Association gave an oyster supper at the end of the time limit and members and wives were admitted free, others being charged \$1. The losing side pinned G.G.A. buttons on the winning side after the supper.

As an attraction for the evening besides oysters we had the Hon. George Bell and F. M. Gates, who addressed the meeting dealing with G.G.A. interests.

Some of our members were too far away to attend our meetings and a meeting was called at the Schell schoolhouse and a new Association formed with some twenty-five members, which has since increased. Arrangements were made also to organize at Viewfield and we succeeded in forming a new Association there, which has grown to nearly sixty members.

On November 18 an Association was formed at Willmar with twenty-one members at the first meeting.

There are two other fields to be organized in the near future.

Two of the new Associations were represented at the Arcola district meeting on November 19. We failed to see our district director or either of the other two organizers or any fruits of their work at the meeting.

Enclosed find cheque for \$88.50, being for 177 members. This is our banner year for membership, being 180 strong, which includes only three life members.

G. E. NOGGLE,
Sec'y Lampman Ass'n.

INVERMAY ANNUAL

I beg to submit the following report of our annual meeting held today at

which the following officers were elected: President, Thos. Jones; vice-president, Wm. Ashmore; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Snell; directors, Hy. Ferris, Chesley Willis, Walter Currah, Hamilton Brown and Harry Knight.

I was instructed to explain to you in reply to your communication re the Patriotic Fund, that the citizens of Invermay in general held a patriotic dance and supper in aid of the Canadian Patriotic Fund and Belgian Relief Fund on December 4 at which over \$200 was collected, and the members of the G.G.A. are considering the Patriotic Acre scheme.

The three delegates to the district convention gave a good report of the proceedings and the nucleus of a co-operative society has been formed.

Enclosed find \$2, balance due you on the thirty-five annual members.

H. A. LOUCKS,
Sec'y Invermay Local.

MERRINGTON ORGANIZED

I have much pleasure in informing you that we have formed a local with a membership of forty-one. Enclosed please find \$20.50, being half the membership fees. The officers appointed are as follows: President, C. K. Campbell; vice-president, C. F. Taylor; secretary, James Whiteford; directors, W. R. Tindall, A. E. Willson, Bert Mitchell, C. G. Taylor, Adam Smith, W. H. Logan, all of Kindersley.

Our meeting place is at Merrington schoolhouse, just west of Kindersley. The principal part of our discussions was the advisability of forming a co-operative association and I am pleased to say that at our meeting yesterday we agreed to organize under the name of "The Merrington Co-operative Association Limited."

I am pleased to say that thru our organizing we have already secured a reduction of \$1.25 per ton on our coal and we hope to make a corresponding reduction on the price of other supplies.

JAMES WHITEFORD,
Sec'y Merrington Ass'n.

WILLOW BUNCH OFFICERS

At our annual meeting held on the 5th the following officers were elected: President, Ed. J. George; vice-president, T. J. Hoath; secretary, J. E. George; directors, J. Mulligan, J. Porter, R. B. Hoath, Dan Zucher, Charles Beamish, J. Savory.

The following new members were enrolled: John Blakie, John Abbott, W.P. Porter, C. R. Abbott and Robert Dickie. Find enclosed fees for same.

J. E. GEORGE,
Sec'y Willow Bunch Ass'n.

BRIEF EXTRACTS

Please find enclosed \$26.50, being balance in full due Central for ninety paid up members for 1914.

C. W. SMITH,
Sec'y Fairview Ass'n.

Enclosed find \$12.50 membership fees from the Spring Valley local.

FLOYD J. PEVISS,
Sec'y Spring Valley Ass'n.

Enclosed find \$1.75 for fifty posters as per sample received, and \$1.50 membership fees from this branch.

ALBERT SWARD,
Sec'y Cambria Ass'n.

Enclosed find \$5.20 for one box of buttons, \$1.20 for writing paper and \$1 for tickets. We have fifty-four members for 1915 already.

Your circular, re Mr. Green's presentation, is to hand and it was moved at our last meeting that we acquiesce in Mr. Green's request to have this money placed to the credit of the G.G.A. Patriotic Fund.

H. SHEPPARD,
Sec'y Belmae Ass'n.

The Family Man—"The cost of everything is increasing at a terrible rate."

The Military Expert—"Not everything. According to statistics, in former wars it cost \$10,000 to kill a man, but now, with improved ordnance and ammunition, it can be done for one-third at that."

Gour Mette—"It is scandalous the way meat prices are going up."

Book Worm—"Yes. I am expecting any day to hear that the price of 'Lamb's Tales' has been raised."

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Now that the holiday season has passed and much of the unsettling after effects of the festivities have been naturally overcome it is time to once again seriously consider preparations for this year's work. A minute of thought is worth an hour of struggle and it will be found that the man who does his planning in the winter time is the man who always comes out best in the following fall.

Time should be taken now to figure out just what you propose doing with the farm as soon as spring work opens up. To do this intelligently you should have a rough sketch map of the farm somewhere showing the location of the fields and how each was cropped last year. A very good plan is to have this rough map fairly large in size and to note down on each field how it has been treated each year, what crops have been grown on it, etc., so that you can tell at a glance just how to treat the field in the spring.

There are many factors which will have to be considered in outlining the work for next spring. First of all there is a great inducement to farmers generally to put in every possible acre to grain. The reasons are good. Prices at present are very high and indications all point towards a continuation of these prices for some time to come. Even should this year provide a bumper crop, world supplies are going to be so short that the demand must continue to keep up prices. Then again, last fall was so favorable to work on the land that an almost unprecedented amount of fall plowing was done and practically all the land is ready for crop. This state of affairs is excellent, but the whole matter should be given due consideration before it is definitely decided to put all the farm into grain this year.

First of all it must be remembered that it will not pay to put into crop any other than land which has been properly prepared. Last year's lesson should be sufficient to emphasize in the minds of most farmers the importance of proper cultural methods to conserve moisture in the soil. Then again, the shortage in grain will not only be confined to wheat. Oats and barley, altho not used to such a universal extent as wheat, will be proportionately just as much in demand next fall. Again, the same conditions which, in conjunction with the war in Europe, have caused such a rise in grain prices—namely, a shortage in yield thru the country—have also caused an altogether unprecedented rush of livestock to the various markets. The papers have recorded a veritable panic amongst farmers during the past few weeks and the serious aspect of the case is the indiscriminate shipping of everything on four legs from the farms in a desperate attempt to obtain ready cash. Thus female stuff which should be kept on the farm for breeding purposes is being sacrificed wholesale. Horses, too, are being eagerly bought up by representatives of the various governments for military purposes, and since the mortality of horses in the war zone is very high, very soon the available supplies will be exhausted.

These facts should be carefully considered by the farmer when making up his mind as to this year's work. Grain growing will no doubt be profitable, but there will be every bit as good demand for livestock. Somehow or other the deficiency must be made up. The man who carefully and calmly considers existing conditions and plans his farm work in accordance with these facts will be the one who will come out best in the end.

Having considered just how much grain is going to be required for seed, you should make sure of its cleanness and germinating quality. Test a sample at home by putting one hundred kernels between two sheets of damp blotting paper in the kitchen, or else send a sample of about three hundred kernels to your nearest agricultural college or seed testing station.

The ram should not be allowed to run with the flock any longer. He will worry the ewes and often cause danger from abortion due to butting them. Put him in a separate pen having plenty of open run and with him put any of the ewes which have not yet become pregnant. Feed him just like the ewes with some good clean hay and have always in some place easily accessible some salt.—E.J.T.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

50th ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT WINNIPEG, JANUARY 6th, 1915

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 29th November, 1913.....	\$ 90,579.03
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	712,440.46
	<u>\$803,019.51</u>

Which has been applied as follows:

Dividend No. 108, 2 per cent, paid 2nd March, 1914.....	\$100,000.00
Dividend No. 109, 2 per cent, paid 1st June, 1914	100,000.00
Dividend No. 110, 2 per cent, paid 1st September, 1914	100,000.00
Dividend No. 111, 2 per cent, payable 1st December, 1914	100,000.00
Bonus of 1 per cent, payable 1st March, 1915, to shareholders of record as on 13th February, 1915	50,000.00
Reserved for depreciation in securities owned by the Bank	215,000.00
Contribution to Canadian Patriotic Fund	25,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	<u>103,019.51</u>
	<u>\$803,019.51</u>

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 5,000,000.00
Rest Account	\$ 3,400,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	103,019.51
	<u>\$ 3,503,019.51</u>
Unclaimed Dividends	3,068.28
Dividend No. 111	100,000.00
Bonus payable 1st March, 1915, to Shareholders of record as on 13th February, 1915	50,000.00
	<u>\$ 3,656,087.79</u>
	<u>\$ 8,656,087.79</u>
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 6,382,214.00
Deposits not bearing interest	17,578,733.38
Deposits bearing interest	45,867,181.32
Balances due to other banks in Canada	28,075.45
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	949,381.56
Bills payable	97,333.33
	<u>\$70,902,919.04</u>
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	1,988,590.91
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	14,252.20
	<u>\$81,561,849.94</u>

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$1,161,052.58
Dominion Government Notes	5,949,614.00
	<u>\$ 7,110,666.58</u>
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	1,700,000.00
Notes of other Banks	649,580.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,436,309.10
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	96,561.62
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,980,292.10
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	570,707.50
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	420,207.63
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	3,454,799.73
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,122,068.74
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	3,908,346.51
	<u>\$26,449,539.60</u>
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$50,866,304.58
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	472,815.49
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	1,988,590.91
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	165,784.80
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	112,499.22
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	310,561.51
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	929,020.14
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	260,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	5,733.69
	<u>\$81,561,849.94</u>

JOHN GALT, President.

G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 58 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:—

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In addition to our verification at the 30th November, we have, during the year, checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches, and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. READ, C. R. HEGAN, Auditors.
of the firm of
WEBB, READ, HEGAN, CALLINGHAM & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

The President, Mr. John Galt, in moving the adoption of the Report, referred to the strong position which the Bank had maintained during the financial crisis and that they had not found it necessary to curtail loans for legitimate purposes. During the present war conditions our first duty is to defend the Empire; our next to devote all

our energy to replacing the wastage of war by increased production, and it is to our farmers chiefly that this must be looked for. A splendid beginning has been made in an increase of about 20% in the land ready for next year's crop. Hard work, courage, and intelligent economy will undoubtedly bring us safely

through the present ordeal. We have a fertile land with a hardy, vigorous and industrious population, and though for the time being, our progress may be checked, nothing can stop Canada from becoming a great and prosperous country.

In closing he expressed the regret, which he knew would be felt by all the Shareholders, at the unavoidable absence of Mr. G. H. Balfour, the General Manager, on account of his serious illness, and requested Mr. H. B. Shaw, the Assistant General Manager, to read the report.

General Manager's Address

The General Manager referred to the unsettled financial conditions which are gradually righting themselves, but it would be necessary to continue a policy of extreme caution, and maintain a strong financial position.

The action of the Finance Minister in making Bank Notes legal tender and in promising financial assistance to the banks (if required), had been of great assistance in steadying the financial situation and in avoiding anything in the nature of a panic.

It is a hopeful sign that the necessity for economy has been universally recognized, and that efforts have been put forth generally to develop our natural resources along lines that will give the best results.

The profits were at the rate of 14.25% on the Paid-up Capital, and were slightly less than last year. Securities have been written down by the sum of \$215,000, which is merely a reasonable precaution in view of the present unsettled conditions. \$25,000 has been donated to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The policy of maintaining a strong position has been continued and our Liquid Assets are 34.90% of our Liabilities to the public, with other sources of strengthening our position available.

Provincial Government Deposits show a decrease, but Public Deposits show an increase of \$386,409.75.

Amount due by Banks and Banking correspondents, elsewhere than in Canada, shows an increase of \$2,363,261.11, which is immediately available.

Bonds, Debentures and Stocks show an increase of \$1,242,528.57.

We have subscribed for £50,000 of the recent British War Loan.

Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada, show a decrease of \$4,700,409.65. Other current Loans and Discounts, elsewhere than in Canada, show a decrease of \$1,167,657.35. Current Loans in Canada show an increase of over \$4,000,000.00.

Total Assets amount to \$81,561,849.94, showing an increase of approximately \$800,000.00.

Mr. R. T. Riley, the Vice-President, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Report, referred to the fact that for fifty years the Union Bank has stood the test of time and with "BUSINESS AS USUAL" for our motto, we look forward with confidence to what the next fifty years has in store for us.

Auditors

Messrs. T. Harry Webb, C.A.; E. S. Read, C.A.; and C. R. Hegan, C.A., were re-appointed Auditors of the Bank.

A resolution of sympathy for the General Manager, Mr. G. H. Balfour, during his serious illness, was passed, and the hope was expressed that he might be speedily restored to health and strength.

The customary resolutions of thanks to the Directors and Staff were passed.

The Scrutineers reported the following gentlemen elected as Directors for the ensuing year: Sir William Price, Messrs. John Galt, R. T. Riley, Geo. H. Thomson, E. L. Drewry, F. E. Kenaston, Wm. Shaw, W. R. Allan, M. Bull, Hon. Samuel Barker, P.C., M.P.; E. E. A. DuVernet, K.C.; Stephen Haas, Lieut.-Col. John Carson, J. S. Hough, K.C.; B. B. Cronyn.

The Meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected board, Sir William Price was elected Honorary President; Mr. John Galt, President; R. T. Riley and Mr. Geo. H. Thomson, Vice-Presidents.



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					Full gauge No. 9 Page Wire in 20 30 and 40 rod rolls. Freight paid on orders amounting to \$10 or over. Spaces between horizontals in inches.	Manitoba.	East Sask.	West Sask.	Alberta.					
						Small lots.	Car lots.	Small lots.	Car lots.	Small lots.	Car lots.	Small lots.	Car lots.	
4			30	22	10-10-10	.23	.20	.23	.21	.25	.22	.27	.24	
5			37	22	8-9-10-10	.25	.23	.27	.24	.29	.25	.30	.26	
6			40	22	6-7-8-9-9	.29	.26	.31	.28	.33	.29	.34	.30	
7			48	22	5-6-7-9-10-10	.35	.31	.37	.34	.39	.35	.42	.36	
9			52	22	4-4-5-6-7-8-9-9	.41	.37	.44	.39	.46	.40	.48	.42	
MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE														
No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 12														
Hard Drawn. Looks No. 11.														
5			36	16½	8-8-10-10	.21	.18	.22	.19	.24	.20	.25	.21	
6			42	16½	7-7-8-10-10	.23	.21	.24	.22	.26	.23	.28	.24	
7			48	16½	3-3-4-5-5-6	.30	.27	.32	.28	.34	.29	.36	.31	
7			48	16½	3-3-4-5-5-6	.28	.25	.30	.26	.32	.27	.34	.29	
8			48	16½	4-5-6-7-8-9-9	.30	.27	.32	.28	.34	.29	.36	.31	
9			56	12½	3-3-3-4-5-6-6-6	.32	.29	.34	.30	.36	.31	.38	.33	
10			54	16½	3-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-9	.36	.32	.38	.34	.40	.35	.43	.37	
SPECIAL POULTRY														
No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 13.														
18			48	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	.57	.51	.60	.54	.62	.55	.66	.58	
20			60	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	.61	.55	.64	.58	.66	.59	.71	.63	
GATE for 3 ft. opening 4 feet high						2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	
"	"	12	"	4	(Railroad style)	4.70	4.25	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.25	4.65	
"	"	14	"	4	"	5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.75	5.15	
"	"	16	"	4	"	5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65	
POSTS, Angle Steel, 1½x1½, 7 1-3 feet long						.37	.34	.40	.36	.42	.37	.44	.39	
STRETCHING TOOLS (Set)						9.25	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.75	9.25	
STAPLES, 25-lb. box						1.00	.95	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.20	1.15	
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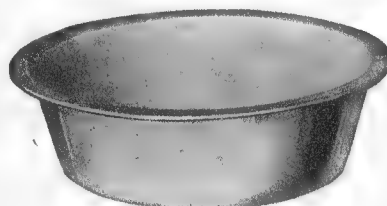
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Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered as we have not the space available.

The Guide is anxious that its readers should make use of this department. There are no doubt many questions which occur during the course of the year's work which are somewhat puzzling. Often-times a new way of working a field may suggest itself and you may wonder whether it will be worth while trying it out. Perhaps you notice something in the paper about a variety of grain or grass which has given splendid results in some other locality and you wonder whether the same kind would do well in your district. Sometimes a dispute arises over some point of law which you cannot clear up without getting expert advice from a lawyer. Difficulties may arise in the dairy, cream may take on a bad taint or sour, the butter may not come in the proper thirty minutes or the separator may not be doing good work. Then again, in the field you may notice some new plant and would like to know whether it is a bad weed and if so what steps to take to control it. And so on. There are an almost unlimited number of questions which confront the wide-awake farmer at every turn. The Guide wants to be of as much assistance to its readers as possible, and in order to be so it wishes every one to feel at liberty to make as much use of this department as they desire. Answers will be given either by experts on our staff or by recognized authorities on the separate subjects throughout the West. This is a splendid opportunity for Guide readers and the long winter evenings should afford an excellent time for farmers to take advantage of this department. Of course we cannot in fairness to readers answer questions other than those received from paid up subscribers. All letters must have the name and address of the enquirer upon them and will be answered and published as nearly as possible in the rotation received. Veterinary queries cannot be answered, as the space is not available for their publication. All others will be answered free of charge. Isn't there something you would like to know?

WATERPROOFING CLOTH

Q.—Can you give me a method for waterproofing cloth that will give good satisfaction?
—H.C.S.

A.—See that the cloth is free from all grease and that the sizing or filling matter is soaked out of it before soaking it in the waterproofing. Cotton goods or canvas will shrink about ten per cent. when it is wet for the first time, so it is necessary to have the cloth larger than is wanted. If a cloth or canvas twenty feet square that had never been wet were put thru the waterproofing process it would, perhaps, measure no more than eighteen feet square afterward, so allowances should be made on about that basis. The shrinkage may even exceed this per cent.

Take two or three pailfuls of tepid rainwater, add three or four pounds of sugar of lead and about three and a half pounds of alum. The canvas or cloth should be soaked in this over night and taken out in the morning, when it should be hung up to drain and dry. This will make it both fire and waterproof. The cost of the mixture is only about seventy-five cents. The canvas should be thoroughly dried before it is folded or packed, and if it is thus dried it will be mildew-proof. This is the British government's method of waterproofing cloth that has been found effective. The waterproofing has to be renewed at intervals of a few months at most, for rain will gradually dissolve and wash away, altho slowly, the ingredients of the mixture.

Another waterproofing recipe which has often proved effective, tho not so lasting, is to soak the canvas in thick soapsuds, dry it, and then soak it in alum-water. The proportions are not of great importance.

Live Stock

MANITOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, February 17 and 18. An evening meeting will be held in the board room of the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday, while the Thursday meeting will be held in the dairy building at the Agricultural College, the morning session opening at 10 o'clock sharp.

IDLE HORSES AND DISEASE

Azoturia, a disease quite common in cold weather among work horses, may be prevented.

The method recommended by F. B. Hadley, of the Veterinary Department of the University of Wisconsin, and others familiar with the ailment consists simply in reducing the grain ration about one-third when horses are idle and in substituting bran mashes for oats on Saturday nights or during periods of idleness, and above all, in giving daily exercise.

The symptoms of the disease are these:

The affected horse starts away from its stable in particularly good spirits. Suddenly he lags, sweats profusely and gets lame in one or both hind legs which knuckle over at the ankles. Soon he is unable to stand and may fall, in which event he attempts to rise, but is only partly successful or fails. Once down he rapidly becomes worse and the symptoms are aggravating. The muscles of the loins and thighs are swollen and very hard. The lining membrane of the eye-lids is congested; the nostrils are dilated, the pulse, at first bounding, later becomes weak and fast.

It is estimated that from 20 to 40 per cent. of the cases die or the usefulness of the afflicted animal is more or less permanently impaired from atrophy or "sweeney" of the involved muscles.

In treating a case of the disease it is important that the horse be stopped as soon as any of the symptoms are noticed. Driving even a short distance further is likely to result in more serious trouble and to lead to paralysis. Prompt rest is essential to recovery. The harness should be removed and the horse blanketed. It is not wise to try to lead him at once to the nearest barn. If he is down the front shoes should be immediately removed to prevent injury to the body when the animal rolls or violently throws himself.

Many different drugs have been employed in treating azoturia, but none have proven entirely satisfactory. The attending veterinarian should be relied upon to administer the treatment which in his judgment appears to be best. Good nursing with proper provisions for a soft bed to prevent injury while the patient is down actually play a more important part than do medicines.

CONSERVE THE BREEDING STOCK

John Bright, Dominion livestock commissioner, in a letter to The Guide says:

"Everyone knows that trade conditions and commercial enterprise have suffered a very serious and unexpected upheaval during the past year. To this situation the war has, of course, largely contributed; but other causes, including the general financial depression throughout the country, have been operative for some months past. The agricultural industry has, naturally, been very widely affected by these changing conditions and by the varying situation with respect to demand and supply. The rise in the price of grain, together with the corresponding flip to grain production, represents, without doubt, the most outstanding feature of the direction which has been given to agricultural activity.

"We need, perhaps above all things else, sane, level judgment in the conduct of our agricultural affairs during the coming year. It is to be expected that grain production will be largely increased. The raw products of the soil are, and will be, in demand at remunerative prices. What then is to be said, what course is to be followed, with respect to the breeding of livestock?

Selling Breeding Stock

"The high price of feed, on the one hand, and relatively low prices for market stock, on the other, have resulted in very heavy marketing thruout Canada, particularly in the western provinces, of female stock, suitable for breeding purposes. Perhaps this was inevitable, but will these conditions continue? Feed grain will, without doubt, be high in price, but it must never be overlooked that the country can maintain very large numbers of livestock on the enormous quantity of rough fodder which it can produce. To waste this, for the sake of the grain which can be grown, would, under the present circumstances, be criminal neglect. It is clear, then, that the country should conserve its breeding stock. If grain is to be grown for sale it is recommended that plans should be carefully thought out as to the manner in which the greatest quantity of rough fodder may become available for feeding purposes and as to the means by which this otherwise waste product, together with the screenings and unsaleable grain, may be utilized to the best possible advantage. In other words, eliminate waste. Do it by feeding livestock.

Better Prices Sure

"The present low prices for stock cannot last long. A careful review of the world situation makes it clear that there will



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be a shortage next year. Europe is becoming seriously depleted in both breeding and feeding stock. The United States, for ten months of the current year, at its leading markets is short 746,045 cattle, 208,000 sheep and 1,894,939 hogs. Canada has, as before stated, heavily liquidated her breeding animals and, while it may possibly maintain its quota next year of cattle and sheep, it is doubtful if more than seventy-five per cent. of the number of hogs will find their way to market in 1915, as compared with the current year. It is, therefore, a time for livestock men to stay with their trade. The present tendency is, of course, all the other way. A safe harvest is likely to be reaped by those who have stock for sale next year. Even bankers and business men are of this opinion.

Wrong Time to Market

"One word of advice is to be given. Avoid marketing so far as it is at all possible to do so during the period of October fifteenth to December fifteenth. This is a time of the year when everybody else has stock for sale. It is a period when packers know that they can fill their cellars with cheap meat. These are the months when the surplus of the whole country finds its way to the packing centres. It is invariably the period of low prices, uncertain markets and disappointing returns to the producers. Breed, therefore, to have your stock available for sale at some other time of the year. Take care to provide sufficient winter feed that you may not be forced to sell when the cold weather comes. Above all, conserve your breeding stock."

FEED WARMERS

In the early days the idea was prevalent that "raw food is not in condition to be approximated to the tissues of animal life." In other words, boiling food made it ever so much more digestible than when in its raw state. This idea was, however, upset when, after nine years of careful experiment, the Maine Agricultural College published a report concerning this matter. It was found that instead of increasing the feeding value of food, cooking lessened it to quite an appreciable extent. It was plainly shown that 89.9 pounds of raw corn meal was equal to 100 pounds of cooked corn meal for fattening hogs. Since then a large number of experiments have been conducted along this line and it has been amply demonstrated that no actual advantage as to increased feeding value is to be obtained by cooking food. There is, however, another factor which enters into the question, and it is that of palatability. It is not natural to suppose that pigs would prefer icy, lumpy swill to feed which at least had the chill taken off it. The same is true of horse food, boiled oats occasionally being a very welcome and beneficial change to the horses. In the old country, in large stables there is always a feed boiler and warmer to be found in the feed room, and, when the horses are working steadily all week, every Saturday night they all get some bran mash or boiled flaxseed mixed in with their ordinary grain ration. Sunday's feed, of course, being cut down by fully one-third. So that, altho experiment has shown that

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Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

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REASONS FOR KEEPING LIVESTOCK

The following are a few reasons, as outlined by a Wisconsin shepherd and stockman, for the keeping of good livestock:

Raising superior stock is the best and easiest way of keeping up the fertility of our soils.

The larger profits obtained from the raising of productive livestock enables the farmer to equip his place with better machinery, which in turn, lightens heavy tasks and makes farm life more pleasant.

A steadily growing population will continue to supply an excellent market for more and better livestock and livestock products.

There is more pleasure in caring for good than poor livestock.

Livestock raising tends to encourage boys and girls to remain on the farm.

Well bred livestock furnishes the best possible market for the farmer's roughage and grain.

Better help may be secured and kept upon a farm upon which profit producing animals are raised.

All things being equal, the production and value of a livestock farm steadily increases.

Earn a Farm Library

Special to our Readers: FREE BOOKS

Do you want to increase your library? Would you like any of these books? Glance over the following titles:

Green's Vegetable Gardening.
The Practical Garden Book.
Beautiful Flower Growing.
Evergreens, and How to Grow Them.
Farm Windbreaks and Shelter Belts.
Landscape Gardening.
Amateur Fruit Growing.
The New Onion Culture.
The New Rhubarb Culture.

We intend publishing a Special Garden Number of The Guide early in February next. In order to make this number as practical as possible we want to publish the actual experience of farmers in this country who have made a success already of gardening and all the operations connected therewith. We recognize that such experience is valuable, and as such we offer the complete library mentioned above for the best article received on each of the following subjects; for the second best article on each subject we will give any six of these books, and for the third best article, any three of these books. The subjects are as follows:—

SUBJECT No. 1—THE VALUE OF A FARM GARDEN

All contributions on this subject should contain complete instruction as to the method which has been followed in making a satisfactory farm garden. The following outline will give some idea of the points which should be touched on:—

Size and plan of lay-out. Kind of soil. Variety of vegetables which are most useful and suitable for Western conditions. Amount and kind of fertilizer applied. Method of preparing the ground for the different crops. Time and method of sowing each variety. Distances apart of the rows. Possibilities of and methods followed in the production of home-grown seeds.

This should include the most common vegetables grown in the West, such as:—

Beans.	Lettuce.	Radishes.
Beets.	Onions.	Citron.
Cabbage.	Parsley.	Squash.
Carrots.	Parsnips.	Turnips.
Cauliflower.	Peas.	Rhubarb.
Celery.	Pumpkins.	

SUBJECT No. 2—EXPERIENCE WITH SMALL FRUITS

This article should deal with all the details which are necessary to ensure successful cultivation of some or all of the following:—

Bush Fruits		
Gooseberries	Strawberries	Raspberries
Plums	Cherries	Apples

Discuss the yield and market price, giving some idea as to whether any of these crops are profitable ones to grow.

SUBJECT No. 3—SPECIAL GARDEN CROPS

Articles on this subject should deal with the growing and marketing of special garden crops, such as:—

Celery.	Onions.
Cucumbers.	Sweet Corn.
Tomatoes.	Beans.
Rhubarb.	Cabbage.

Most of these crops require forcing, so that a description and, if possible, a plan of a hot bed should be included in the article. Discuss the yield and market price of each of these crops, and tell whether each crop is a profitable one to grow. We are especially desirous of receiving information in regard to the marketing end of the business. Information bearing on this phase of the subject will go a long way towards determining the best contribution.

SUBJECT No. 4—THE VALUE OF WINDBREAKS

Every garden to be successful should be protected in the West by a windbreak. We want articles explaining how a good windbreak can be grown on the prairie farms. Following are some of the points to be dealt with:—

Preparation of land for windbreaks. Best position of windbreaks for protection purposes. Kind of trees best suited to prairie conditions. Method of planting trees, distances apart, subsequent attention which these trees require, etc.

SUBJECT No. 5—FARMSTEAD PLANNING
The value of a farm is very often judged by the appearance of the house and buildings. We want you to tell us what you have done on your farm towards laying out the grounds attractively. It should include:—

A plan of the homestead. Kinds of trees planted around, together with the best time and method of planting them. Arrangement of flower-beds, vines, creepers, shade trees, etc. Shrubs, evergreens, etc., used.

TO CONTRIBUTORS

We want articles from every Province and from all parts of each Province. When writing on any of the subjects, just think that you are telling a neighbor who has had no experience in the matter under discussion just exactly how to be successful along whatever line of work you are describing. For instance, if you are going to describe your gardening experiences, just consider that you are giving instructions to someone who has never made a garden before. Describe the whole subject in detail just as if you were telling the hired man what was to be done. In this way your article will be of real practical value to all who read it. Photographs should accompany the articles if any are available. Write plainly on one side of paper only. All articles must be received by January 22, 1915. The result of the competition will be published in the Special Number. Address all contributions to:—

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Field Crops

DRY FARMING HINTS

Some very excellent work is being done by the Departments of Agriculture of the various provinces with the object in view of improving farm conditions throughout Canada. Saskatchewan is very much to the fore in this line of work and just now large posters are being sent out, which may be put up in prominent places throughout the country, giving the rules to observe and the precautions to take in growing profitable crops in the drier portions of the province. The poster practically embodies the creed of the dry farmer, and as such its reproduction here should prove valuable to readers in many parts of the West.

The first requirement is more appropriate now than ever before in view of the fact that farmers are being urged promiscuously to grow wheat, wheat, and more wheat. The way to obtain maximum yields every year without the risk of a crop failure is, first, to determine to put more and better work on fewer acres rather than do little work onto the surface of so many acres.

The Summerfallow

Then regard the summerfallow as being the root of the matter. Without summerfallow all is uncertainty and crops are at the mercy of the weather from week to week. With the summer-

plowing. Plow the summerfallow deeply. This refers to the main plowing in the early summer, not to the fall plowing. Plow deeper each time, as power permits, until a depth of at least six or eight inches is reached.

Harrow the summerfallow (and every other field you plow) immediately after the plow or at the same operation, no matter when the plowing is done. This applies to nearly all plowing except sod land. Evaporation of moisture starts immediately land, even dry land, is plowed. Evaporation can only be checked by a soil mulch—a loose layer of dry soil on the surface of the land—and harrowing is the quickest and cheapest way of getting such a condition. Use a packer if you have one. If you haven't got one, don't buy one on credit, but, instead, make still more use of the harrow.

Aim to complete the plowing and working down of the summerfallow before June 20.

Don't start breaking until the summerfallow is all plowed and worked down. It is better to properly and sufficiently cultivate the land already broken than to neglect it and break more to be neglected in its turn.

Keep the summerfallow black and free from crust throughout the growing season by the timely use of the harrow on it. Always harrow with one or more



"FAIRVIEW AGAIN"

By "Scotch Thistle"; first at Winnipeg, 1914. Bred and owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry.

fallow there is reasonable security that, apart from hail, a crop will be harvested every year. Summerfallow at least one-third of your cultivated land each year, and thereby secure peace of mind. If no crops are sown in the drier areas except on properly prepared summerfallow, breaking and second crop thereafter, general crop failure will be unknown and more grain will be actually harvested one year with another. Regard the storing up of moisture in the soil as being the chief purpose of the summerfallow, and so that this purpose may be fulfilled, observe these eight rules.

Land that is to be summerfallowed should be plowed shallow the fall before if it contains native creeping rooted grasses (quack, sweet, couch grass, etc.), and other perennials, as so much of the newer land does. Shallow plowing in a dry time will check these perennials and insure the germination of weed seeds and shelled grain in the early spring before the real plowing of the fallow is begun. If time does not permit of, or the condition of the land does not warrant light fall plowing, double disc land that is to be fallowed, preferably in the fall or else in the spring before plowing.

Plow the summerfallow early. Begin to plow as soon as the crop is sown, or as soon after that as the land has been disced if it has not previously been lightly plowed or disced as recommended in rules 5 and 6. Do not delay starting the plow until weed seeds covered by spring disking have germinated. This germination might be dependent upon rains that may not come for a month. Best results can only come from early

of three objects in view: either to work the land down and create a mulch, or to destroy young weeds, or to restore a mulch (granular condition of the surface soil).

Concerning Spring Work

First thing in the spring harrow all the land you are going to sow, except land that you are afraid will drift. This will help it to "warm up," will conserve moisture, enable you to get on to it sooner with the drill and do better work.

Use the cleanest and best seed you can get, and clean it some more after you get it, if it isn't already quite clean and a uniform sample.

Treat all your seed with formalin or in the case of wheat with bluestone, if you prefer. The only excuse for loss of yields and grades from smut is carelessness. Smut of wheat, oats and barley is entirely preventable, and the wilt of flax can largely be controlled by formalin, thanks to science and experiment.

Don't overload your land with seed. Thin seeding is drought resistant. The less moisture is in a field the less seed it should have because the fewer plants it can support and bring to maturity. The best rates of seeding for all areas in south-western and central western Saskatchewan, not subject to harvest frosts, are approximately as follows:

On new land or summerfallow sow wheat one to one and a half bushels to acre; oats, one and a quarter to one and three-quarter bushels to acre; barley, one and a half bushels to acre; flax, twenty to thirty pounds to acre. Second crop on new land or after fallow sow three pecks of wheat per acre, one bushel

of oats per acre, one bushel of barley per acre and one peck of flax per acre.

Thick seeding promotes early maturity, but thin seeding in the absence of fall frosts gives larger returns, and is, therefore, good dry-farming practice. Don't accept the fallacy that thick seeding conserves moisture, because more plants are provided and the ground is shaded. Everyone recognizes that the thinner the vegetation is permitted to grow on the summerfallow the more moisture is conserved. The opposite is equally true; the thicker the vegetation is made to grow by overseeding the more quickly the moisture content of the soil is exhausted.

Put the seed down into the moisture, and not merely to it, even tho this puts the seed deeper than you have been accustomed to in more humid lands. In any case, put the seed in at least 2½ inches. You will thus insure more uniform and immediate germination.

Harrow after the drill on every field you sow. Regard harrowing after the drill and after the plow as part of the operations of plowing and drilling.

When you think a field has been sufficiently harrowed go over it once or twice more. The extra strokes are the easiest way to make sure of extra bushels.

When grain is up a day or two, with straight upright blades, on some field in good tilth, experiment on two or three acres by giving it a lengthwise stroke of the ordinary drag harrow (light or lever preferred) to eradicate weeds and renew the soil mulch. Then watch and study results. You can't be sure of crops in dry lands except by putting plenty of intelligent and timely work on every acre. These methods are intended for farmers on the clay and clay loam lands of the districts mentioned, having retentive subsoil.

REDUCED RATES ON SEED GRAIN

It is announced that, following negotiations between the railway companies, the Grain Growers' Associations and the provincial departments of agriculture, reduced freight rates on seed grain will be in force in the prairie provinces from January 15 to June 15, 1915.

Purchasers of seed grain, whether in carload or less than carload lots, in order to secure the advantage of the special rates must secure from the secretary of their nearest local Grain Growers' Association or U.F.A. a certificate that they are bona fide farmers and are entitled to the advantage of the rates. This certificate must then be countersigned by the Central Secretary of the Association, J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw, for Saskatchewan, R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, for Manitoba, and P. P. Woodbridge, Calgary, for Alberta, and forwarded to the shipper of the grain to be attached to the bill of lading at time and point of shipment.

The countersigned certificate and that alone will be the receiving agent's authority for collecting charges according to the reduced rates for seed grain instead of according to the regular tariff for grain shipments, so purchasers of seed grain are advised to provide themselves in every case and in good time with the necessary certificate.

SEED TESTING AT CALGARY

During the month of November the record number of 444 samples was received at the Calgary Seed Laboratory as against 161 for the same period last year. Farmers sent 257 of this number and seed merchants 187. Of these samples 386 were tested for germination, 138 for purity. In the purity tests, of the 50 samples of oats received 48 were found to require labels indicating the noxious weed seeds present, also 5 of the 14 wheats, 5 of the 7 barleys and all 4 of the white clover samples. In timothy, red clover, alsike and alfalfa 8 samples graded No. 1, 14 No. 2, 17 No. 3 and 15 were rejected. With the reports sent out from the laboratory indicating the weed seeds present, information is frequently given for the recleaning. This regular routine, together with investigation work, has necessitated an increase in the Calgary staff. Germination tests were not complete on receipt of the monthly report, but of 73 samples from Saskatchewan tested at the Ottawa Seed Laboratory 18 were over 95 per cent. 41 above and 14 below 63 per cent., with an average of 80 per cent. Saskatchewan oats tested at Ottawa last year gave an average germination of 91.4 per cent. for the season.

The Tinkling Cymbal

Continued from Page 10

ters flapped and creaked mournfully. Occasional squalls of sleety rain hissed against the window-glass.

The town square was deserted, save by a ramshackle wagon weaving thru muddy ruts and pools crusted with thin ice. On the wagon was a bale of cotton. A man sat on the seat, cowering before the biting blast, his patched coat soaking wet, and rain dripping from his hat-brim. The colonel's eyes lighted as he beheld the approaching vehicle.

The man hitched, and came in, shedding water at every step. His teeth chattered and his lips were blue, as he eagerly hovered about the scarlet stove. He reached under his coat and handed a sample of cotton to the colonel.

"The last bale," he said wearily.

The colonel took a lock of it and ran it thru his thumbs and forefingers, measuring the length of the fiber.

"Not much cotton—mighty short staple," he announced dryly. The man said nothing. "I'll allow you eight cents a pound."

"I heered cotton was nine—"

"That was yesterday. It's down today."

It meant five dollars a bale less.

"Well, I got to sell. There ain't nothin' to eat at home. If I wait, it mout go down lower. Let it go."

The colonel nodded to a clerk, who got two negroes and rolled the bale upon the store porch.

"Come on back to the desk. Let's see how your account stands."

The man shambled after him. The colonel figured and figured.

"Thought you said you'd make six bales this year?"

"I would 'a' done hit, but that long hot spell stunted the crap an' made hit shed. Ef you'd 'a' let me have that mule an' plow I ast ye fer, I'd 'a' more'n paid fer hit with the two extry bales I'd 'a' made. Bein's as there warn't nobody, but me an' my li'l gal, we jes' nacherly couldn't work hit all out with hoes, like we could 'a' done with a plow."

The colonel was busy figuring.

"Allowing forty dollars for this bale, and the other two you brought in, you still owe me twelve dollars and sixty cents."

"Great Godermighty! I made four bales—you got all four—ain't I never goin' to catch up?"

The colonel shrugged his shoulders slightly. He was accustomed to the bleating of sheared sheep.

"You should not be profane. The Lord will not prosper them that speak His name lightly," he said, in his prayer-meeting tone of voice.

"Amen!" exclaimed the Rev. Ephraim Patterson, who was not out of ear-shot, and whose musings were of the shortest cut to great jorums of rich, foamy milk.

The man merely clenched his hands until the nails bit into the calloused palms. He knew that he had not had a fair reckoning, but he could not dispute the account. He could not read anything but printing.

"Twelve dollars and sixty cents," repeated the colonel, glancing at him sharply.

The man was thinking of the wintry, fenceless hillside. He could hear the patter of sleet upon the shingles of the unceiled cabin. There was one particularly large crack in the wall, thru which the north wind always moaned weirdly. He could hear the querulous accents of the bedridden woman, and see the child sitting before the fireplace, gazing into the embers, awaiting his return. He stood as one in a dream.

"Well, cunnel, maybe better luck nex' year. Of co'se you'll carry me tell next fall?" he queried anxiously.

"Times are tight, and I'm going to reduce my supply business, but I reckon I'll have to carry you one more year. But you have got to cut things down to bed-rock living, you hear?"

As if he had ever been extravagant, when he had not had a piece of tobacco of his own for five months!

"Yes, sir," answered the man humbly.

There was nothing else to do. They had used the last dust of meal for the morning hoe-cake. They had been out of meat for a week. It was actual hunger that had driven him out on this drear day.

The colonel closed the ledger, first thriftily posting the twelve dollars and sixty cents on the new account, so that it might at once start to drawing its ten-per-cent interest. Then he walked to where the Rev. Ephraim was basking

before the stove like some sleek, well-fed tomcat. The man shuffled along behind, his mind in a daze. The colonel beckoned a clerk to him, and indicated the man with a jerk of his head.

"Fix him up ten pounds of salt meat, half-bushel of meal, ten pounds flour, five of rice, three of onions, three of brown sugar, three of green coffee, and a gallon of molasses. Put the stuff in an empty box, so it won't get wet. Might put in a package of soda, nickel's worth of coarse salt, and two pounds of lard. That's all."

"Cunnel, lemme have half a pound o' tea for my old woman! She's bed-ridden, you know, an' tea seems to comfort her. An' I want a bottle of liniment for her!"

The colonel started to deliver another lecture on economy and refuse these luxuries, but the Rev. Ephraim smiled fatly and nodded approval.

"Ah, such sweet thoughtfulness! If every one were only so sweetly thoughtful of others!" he murmured.

The colonel hesitated and was lost. He nodded assent to the clerk, who scuttled off to fill the order.

"An'—an' cunnel, there's somethin' else. I ain't askin' nothin' myself, but it's gittin' Christmas time, an' I made a promise this summer I shore want to keep. I'm powerful disappointed 'bout that crap bein' short, an' that I ain't able to pay out—"

"Nothing more now. I must hold credits down. The boll-weevil is coming. Wait till you get your crop planted and up, and we see what the paying prospects are."

His thin lips tightened into a line above his square-cut, brindled chin-whiskers.

"But this ain't much, cunnel—jes' a dollar or two—jes' a little bit, an' I'll pay you double, dollar fer dollar, nex' fall!"

"You had better be guided by the good advice of the colonel, my brother. He is a success—a godly man, and the talents the Lord gave him have wonderfully multiplied. Follow his advice, and you cannot go wrong."

The Rev. Ephraim felt safe in patronizing the man, and the tribute to the colonel would help that cow proposition along.

"But—but, cunnel, you don't understand. I've got a li'l gal out thar at my cabin, an' for three years now I've been a promisin' her somethin'. She ain't but thirteen, cunnel, an' she helped me work them fo' bales you got. She worked as hard as any nigger; an' I told her I'd shore git her some shoes an' stockin's this year—"

The colonel was slowly shaking his head from side to side.

"Please, sir, cunnel, lemme have them shoes fer Lucy! Jest the cheapest ones you got! She ain't never had on a shoe in her life, cunnel, an' the cold is cruel hard on her. Why—why, cunnel, them pore li'l feet of hern jes' cracks an' chaps an' bleeds in right col' weather. Please sir!"

The colonel picked his teeth with a solid gold pocket-toothpick set with diamonds, which the local missionary society had given him. He spread his coat-tails wide apart and turned his back to the stove. A clerk lighted one of the big coal-oil lamps that hung from the ceiling; dusk was approaching rapidly. The colonel made no answer.

"Cunnel, what am I goin' to tell that pore li'l baby child of mine when I git home? She's sot her heart so on them shoes an' stockin's! I'd rather be dead—I'd a heap rather be dead—than face her when she comes a runnin' out to meet me in the dark, an' I got to tell her this third year that her daddy can't keep his promise, an' she can't have them shoes. She ain't a goin' to cry, ner holler, ner take on, but she'll jes' set an' look in the ashes an' grieve ter herself; an' then the pore li'l thing is goin' ter come an' hug me an' try to make me b'lieve she don't keer—but I'll hear her cryin' soft to herself, 'way in the night. She ain't never had no Sandy Claws, ner no pretty clo'es, ner ribbins, ner nothin' like other chillern. She's jest fought 'longside of me, workin' all the time, takin' her mammy's place, an' hern, too. These here shoes an' stockin's is the first thing she's ever let on she wanted much. Cunnel, lemme take 'em out ter that pore li'l preshus, lonesome gal of mine!"

"I told you no, and that settles it," snapped the colonel, in tones of finality.

The man winced, as if a whip-lash had seared his face. His lips moved as if to plead further. His eyes roved in mute misery to the Rev. Ephraim, who avoided his glance.

Continued on Page 30



DE LAVAL BUTTER

Best as Usual

at the great 1914 National Dairy Show

Butter made from cream separated by De Laval Separators made the usual clean sweep of all highest awards at the great National Dairy Show held in Chicago in October, 1914, as it has always done at every convention of the National Butter-makers' Association or a Dairy Show since the beginning of these important annual contests in 1892.

The sweepstakes and Gold Medal awards in the various classes were as follows:

Whole Milk Creamery Butter

The highest award in the Whole Milk Creamery Butter Class was made to Thomas Sadler, of Oelwein, Iowa, upon butter made with a De Laval Power or Factory Separator—score, 96½.

Gathered Cream Creamery Butter

The highest award in the important Gathered Cream Creamery Butter Class was made to the United Dairy

Co., of Chicago, which uses both De Laval Separators and Milk Clarifiers, the prize winning butter being made from cream gathered mainly from farm users of De Laval Hand Separators—score, 96½.

Farm Dairy Butter

The highest award in the Farm Dairy or Home-Made Butter Class was made to Austin C. Higgins, of Andover, Mass., who happily is not only a De Laval user, but a De Laval Local Agent—score, 96.

De Laval Superiority Indisputable

Aside from the Sweepstakes and Gold Medal awards in all classes, the great majority of all other awards and higher scores were likewise given to De Laval users, again overwhelmingly demonstrating the superiority of De Laval dairy products, as at every important quality contest the world over for more than thirty years.

The reasons for the superiority of the De Laval on the farm and in the creamery, will be made plain by a De Laval catalog which will be mailed upon request

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Western Farmer Co-operate with the Western Worker!

Help make the West a happier place to live in by helping to keep Western workers at work. Do this by buying goods made in the West—by honest Western toil.

The "Conqueror" Overalls

Union Made

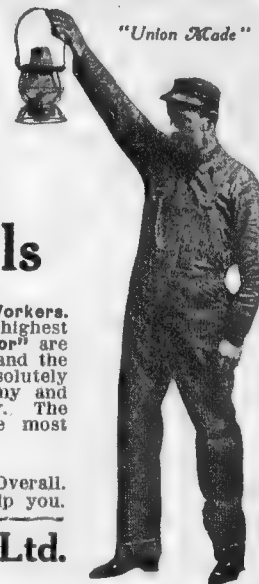
Are Made in the West by Skillful Western Union Workers. In the making of the "Conqueror" we have attained the highest point of overall perfection. Embodied in the "Conqueror" are features long sought for—such as the "hammer loop" and the continuous side facing and fly—making the overall absolutely rip proof. The "Conqueror" Overalls are made roomy and strong, out of the best overall cloth possible to buy. The "Conqueror" Overalls are officially endorsed by the most prominent trade unions in the West.

SOLD EVERYWHERE!

Mr. Farmer! Ask always for the "Conqueror" Overall. Help the West grow—it will help you.

The Monarch Overall Mfg. Co. Ltd.

310 ROSS AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.



PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION

The Duty and Opportunity of Canadian Farmers

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES

Will be held throughout Canada to explain and discuss conditions in countries where Livestock and Agricultural Production will be affected by the War.

Agricultural Specialists are now making a study of Agricultural Production throughout the world and will be prepared to place information before the Farming Community.

The information given will be of value to all Farmers and other business men.

The Dates and Places of Conferences will be announced later.

Information and Details may be secured by addressing Agricultural Conferences, care of Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or any of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARMS FOR SALE AND RENT

FARM FOR SALE—CHOICE QUARTER SECTION, 9 miles east of Wilkie, 3 miles from Wolfe elevators; 147 acres under cultivation, 84 acres ready for drill; no sloughs; new frame buildings; good water; 12 acres fenced. Will sell for \$1,800 on easy terms or rent for \$1.00 per acre. For further particulars apply to M. M. Smith, Wilkie, Sask. 2-2

WANTED TO RENT—FARM, EITHER HALF or section, with stock and implements, by thoroughly experienced couple. H. Thompson, Buncloody, Man. 17-1

160 ACRES—PARTLY IMPROVED, 3 MILES from Stettler, Alta., for \$2,400, \$500 cash, or will trade for stock. Box 71, Wiste, Alta. 5-1

SWINE

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR; A few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 17-1

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY IMPROVED Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 5-1

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M. A. DUTCHER, NORTH BATTLEFORD—Pedigreed Yorkshires. 50-12

DUROC JERSEY HOGS, BEST BREEDING—boars ready for service, gilts bred about December 15, \$25.00 each. Jas. J. Cairns, Mirror, Alta. 51-5

CHOICE OF DUROC JERSEYS AT REDUCTIONS. Charles N. Reid, Souris, Man. 51-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY sows bred for April and May, \$25 and \$30 each; also number of boars. Jno. Gardner, Vulcan, Alta. 52-4

DUROC JERSEYS AT HALF PRICE—ON ACCOUNT of my grain crop being short, I am going to offer my Duroc bred sows and July pigs at half price for the next thirty days. E. F. Sanborn, Innisfail. 2-2

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—WHITE LEGHORNS—cockerels \$1.50, hens \$1.35, pullets \$1.75; breeding pens of 11, \$18.00. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 46-10

FOR SALE—S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-ERELS, reasonable. D. C. Tschache, Corinne, Sask. 1-4

FOR SALE—SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels from choice utility and show stock, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Joseph Drury, Stoughton, Sask. 52-4

MOLINE POULTRY YARD HAS FOR SALE large Toulouse and Embden geese; won for four years in succession silver cup for best exhibit of geese at Brandon Winter Fairs. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 52-5

PURE BARRED ROCKS—MY ROCK HENS made an average of 149 eggs each in 1914. Fine dark, well barred cockerels from this choice laying strain only \$2.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William LaChapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 2-7

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 2-2

FOR SALE—S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKER-ELS and R.C. Rhode Island Reds. Frank H. Sylvester, Carman, Man. 2-2

FREE—WE WILL GIVE FREE TO ANY PERSON interested in stock or poultry, one of our 80-page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure roup in four days; tells all about our Royal Purple stock and poultry foods and remedies. Write W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—BERKSHIRE HOGS—We can supply choice individuals, either sex; also pure Red Fife wheat and Empire State potatoes. Jno. R. Hume, Abergeldie Stock Farm, Souris, Man. 2-1

HOLSTEIN BULLS—HOLSTEIN HEIFERS IN calf; seven choice yearling heifers. Registered Clydesdale stallion rising 4 years old; will exchange for work team. Balance to suit. D. R. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 46-10

REDUCED PRICES—FIFTY SHORTHORNS, Fifty Yorkshires, Ten Clydesdales. J. Bousfield, Prop., Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 52-4

HORSES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales. Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 56-1

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion; also some good work horses. Alex. C. MacGregor, Box 88, Saltcoats, Sask. 52-4

FOR SALE—THE PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE stallion, "Royal Mulben," 7 years old; sure foal getter; weight 1,800 lbs. For further particulars apply to J. E. Keating, Silvertown. 2-5

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION "IN- civil," grey, 6 years, 1,950 lbs. Write for particulars. Price \$1,000. 5% discount for cash. John Pears, Pleasanton, Alberta. Strome Station. 2-4

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 51-1

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS—CHOICE BULL CALVES for sale, sired by "Glenmere 2nd" half brother Chicago Grand Champion. F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 50-6

FOR SALE—PURE BRED ABERDEEN ANGUS bull, 4 years old. Apply to Ben. Richardson, Beaver, Man. 2-3

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W. C. DAVIS, SPRINGSIDE, SASK.—BREEDER of wolf hounds, half stag and half grey hounds; best killers. Trained and untrained dogs for sale. Also 2 nice Moose Heads, not mounted, \$12.00 each. 2-2

REGISTERED AIREDALES, TERRIERS—FOR sale; pups also; cheap prices. Merlis, Meyronne, Sask. 51-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

POSTS AND FARM SUPPLIES—CEDAR FENCE Posts, Lumber, Salt or Sugar in full car lots at bottom wholesale prices. Write us for prices before ordering. We have our own timber limits and can ship posts to advantage. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., 707, Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 50-1

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU ON YOUR RE- quirements for lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, etc. We sell to anyone and ship to all points in Canada. We guarantee quality of stock and satisfaction in every particular. M. M. Harrell Lumber Company, Registered Office 714-15 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C.

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B.C. 2-1

FOR SALE—GOOD CEDAR FENCE POSTS. J. Sims, Solsqua, B.C. 2-4

FISH

FISH—FRESH FROZEN FISH DIRECT FROM our own nets: no middlemen: Jack 8c., Tullibee 8c., Yellow 5½c. Dow Bros, Delta, Man. 51-5

Use the "Farmers' Market Place"

In The Guide to create and Develop
Your Market for Seed Grain.
Have You Tried It ?

Many farmers in the three Prairie Provinces are fortunate this spring in having on hand a large quantity of choice seed, and the West is going to use more good tested seed grain and grass seed than ever before in its history. The Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, as a result of a trip thru Western Canada a few weeks ago, estimates the increase in plowing last fall at 50 per cent. The war in Europe will keep prices for wheat and other grains high for at least a couple of years, hence the increased acreage, which will necessitate more seed.

Australia is short of seed grain and will have to look to Canada to supply her deficiency.

The Dominion Livestock Commissioner is advising stockmen not to sell their breeding stock, but the fact that high prices for feed at the present time is forcing farmers to market their hogs and cattle, whether they want to or not, will be certain to result in the shortage of stock next year. So much the better, of course, for the stockmen who hold their stock, but this stock will have to be fed next year.

The Grain Growers' Associations of the various provinces have made arrangements with the railway companies so that farmers, by complying with the conditions stated on page 20 of this issue, will have the benefit of a reduced freight rate on seed grain. Here is the opportunity for the man who has grain or grass seed to sell, and right here is your market. Get into touch with almost 35,000 readers of The Guide, and tell them thru a small ad. in these columns where they can purchase seed grain.

There is no better medium in Western Canada for seed advertising than your own paper, and this page will be eagerly read by men who are in the market for good seed. The following letter will prove to you what we say:

Grain Growers' Guide.

Box 61,

Dear Sirs:—My advertisement for Western Rye Grass Seed for sale, tho somewhat late in sending same, nevertheless brought results. I received over 40 orders from the three provinces and sold all the seed I had. I must say The Guide is the best medium I have used for advertising. I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. C. BUCHANAN.

And here is the advertisement:

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—\$8.00 PER hundred, bags included. T. C. Buchanan, Box 61, Moose Jaw, Sask.

This advertisement, at 4 cents per word per issue, which is our rate for classified advertising on this page, cost 68c. per week. Let us know what seed grain and grass seed you have to sell and send us your advertisement with money order to cover cost of same for three of four issues, or if you just enclose order for the amount of money you have decided to spend on your Seed Grain advertising, we will write your advertisements and try and assist you in every possible way to get the best results.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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PEDIGREED WHEAT, OATS, BARLEYS—Grasses, Clovers, Root, Vegetable Seed. Interesting catalog. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Specialist, Winnipeg. 50-1

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL, IN-cluding bags; sample free. Theodore Boening, Handel, Sask. 51-4

TWO CARLOADS OF CLEAN SEED OATS wanted by the Sunny South Grain Growers' Association. Germination guaranteed. Send samples and price to Frank O. Burrill, Indian Head, Sask. 52-3

ONE CAR OF SEED OATS FOR SALE—(RE-generated Abundance); sample and price on request. W. T. Fisher, Box 15, Gainsboro, Sask. 52-3

GOOD CLEAN BROME GRASS SEED FOR sale—\$10 per hundred lbs., sacks included. J. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man. 48-7

ONE CARLOAD OF PURE MARQUIS WHEAT for sale; will sell only in carload lot. Apply for price and sample to F. R. Schildmeyer, Hazelcliff, Sask. 1-3

NEW SEGER OATS FOR SALE—A LIMITED quantity of these famous oats at 80 cents bus., also pedigree six-rowed barley at 90 cents bus. Marquis wheat at \$1.35 bus., all cleaned and sacked and guaranteed free from noxious weeds. Eureka Pedigree Seed Farm, Melita, Man. 1-2

WANTED—CAR OF BANNER SEED OATS—absolutely clean. Send samples and prices. D. McKenzie, Box 983, Brandon. 1-3

SEED OATS—2,000 BUSHEL—APPLY ISRAEL Cressman, Guernsey, Sask. 2-1

OATS FOR SALE IN CAR LOTS. APPLY James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 1-1

MARQUIS WHEAT—NO. 1 NORTHERN—Pure and clean; guaranteed every way, price \$1.50; 40 bushels or more \$1.35. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 51-5

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SEED WHEAT—MARQUIS—PRICE AND SAM-ples on application. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 2-3

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WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—GOOD, CLEAN, heavy. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 2-12

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REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT—SWEEP-stake at Wichita, Kansas, from this strain. Victory oats, yield 80 bushels per acre, 1914; and O. A. C. barley; selected strains; all heavily graded, for seed. Selected seed potatoes, heavy yield in 1914; prices reasonable. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 2-4

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TIMOTHY SEED WANTED—WRITE HARRIS McFayden, Farm Seed Specialist, Winnipeg. 2-2

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS' Lists, Prize Lists, Sale Catalogs, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports, Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

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CALGARY ROBE AND TANNING COMPANY—415 Sixth Ave. East, Calgary—Fur dressers, tanners, and manufacturers of cowhide coats, robes, mitts; also taxidermy work in all branches. Workmanship guaranteed, with quick deliveries.

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C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-dosa, Man. 52-1

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 51-5

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 505-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4788. 2-1

When Faults are Virtues

By Miriam Finn Scott in Good Housekeeping

Perhaps the chief cause of temper in a child's earliest years is the irregularity of physical habits; often combined with this is inconsistency of treatment by the parents. There is no better way to begin our effort to save the waste made by temper than by trying to establish regular habits. The child who has not been given food at regular hours, who has not been expected to sit properly at table and to eat his food correctly, will naturally be apt to fuss and misbehave at meal-time; and this will cause irritation to the parent, and an unfortunate struggle of wills between the parent and the child. Such an upheaval will not only be a waste of energy on the part of both the mother and child at the time the struggle takes place, but it invariably means that the child does not get the full benefit of the food he eats, and, further—that the consequent nervousness and irritation diminish his desire for food. Fits of temper at meals may, at the time, seem a very small matter indeed, but in the end they may be the cause, partly at least, of an impaired body and an uncontrolled will.

The mother who has been accustomed to put her child to bed at a certain hour every day, and who makes it a business to see that that hour is religiously kept, and takes the trouble not to allow any exciting events to happen just before it, will rarely have a struggle in getting the child to bed. I know a little girl of five who, while her mother was entertaining several friends at tea one afternoon, came in, and, to the surprise of one of the guests, said, "Mother, I came to say good night; it's time to go to bed," and kissed her mother and went out.

"How did you ever get Jane to do that?" asked the friend.

The mother explained that there had been no difficulty at all; Jane had been started that way, and had continued the habit. As a matter of fact, it is just as easy and convenient in the average home to have a definite time at which the child knows he is to go to bed as it is to have irregular hours. Our thoughtlessness in this respect affords one of the best illustrations of how we ourselves are often responsible for the bad tempers of our children.

"Johnnie, it is time to go to bed," I heard a mother say to her little boy.

"I don't want to," returned the little boy.

"Johnnie, you must go to bed!" commanded the mother.

"I want to ride on my cockhorse just once," whined Johnnie.

"You heard what I said, Johnnie!"

"But I want to!" Johnnie insisted.

"I say no!"

"But I want to!" exploded Johnnie, and stamped his foot.

"Just for one minute then, Johnnie—only one, remember!"

Johnnie pranced off for his cockhorse. The mother, in the meantime, became interested in something else, and fifteen minutes passed instead of the one that mother had agreed Johnnie was to have on his cockhorse. By that time Johnnie was playing marbles, and the mother again told him it was time to go to bed. Again a struggle ensued, again the mother yielded, again Johnnie began another game, and it was one full hour before he was finally carried off the scene, screaming, his little legs frantically kicking.

"He's very bad. I have the hardest time getting him to go to bed!" the worn mother exclaimed to me, with never a thought that her trouble was of her own making, and with never a dream of the handicap she was placing on her son.

When Parents are Autocrats

Somehow, parenthood changes many of us into autocrats. We expect strict obedience from our children, but regard with too little seriousness the promises we make to them, with the result that vicious explosions of temper occur, as in a little scene I witnessed where the boy complained that his mother had promised him that he might go out and play ball with his friends.

"But I say that you can't," the mother arbitrarily repeated to him.

"But you promised me, mother," the boy insisted.

"Never mind what I promised you. I say 'no' now."

"But why, why, tell me why, mother?" the disappointed boy wildly demanded.

"You've heard what I said. That should be enough for you."

"I am going to play ball anyhow!" And, with these words, the now frantic boy took up his ball, and hurled it thru the window-pane. I want to forget all that followed, except the little boy's sobbing plea for himself: "Mother, I couldn't help it! You promised me!"

If we would avoid temper, we must avoid the arbitrary repression of the child's natural instincts. Temper is frequently developed by our selfish way of thinking only of ourselves when handling our children. A nurse-maid in the park, with a child between two and three years old, who was crying furiously, was desperately trying to appease him. She wheeled him up and down, she clapped her hands, she snapped her fingers at him, she rang a toy hung with bells, but nothing quieted the little fellow. When she noticed that I was watching her, she turned to me and said: "If his mother could see him crying she would go insane. This baby has never been allowed to cry since its birth. Every minute of his waking hours he is amused either by his mother or by me."

The nurse having absolutely failed in all her efforts to quiet the child, I ventured to suggest that she should leave him alone and see what he would do. She took my advice, and instantly the child stopped crying, threw off his cover, and said, "I want to walk." "But his mother told me," the nurse explained, "that he was not to be taken out of the carriage, that he gets too mussy and soiled, and that she expects company to see him this afternoon." And she resumed her previous attempts to quiet the baby. The nurse, of course, was faithful to her commands, and not being able to do anything for the struggling little boy she, in despair, wheeled him home, the child struggling and crying all the while.

Perhaps this is an exceptional example, but many mothers repress the natural desires of their children in less extreme manner, and the consequence is the same in nature, if not degree, namely, the generation of temper, with a resultant waste of power. This particular child's natural emotions and desires were continuously suppressed. On the other hand, he was continuously being artificially stimulated and diverted. He was living in a chaos of his own emotions. How could this child, or any child so unnaturally repressed, have at maturity any control of his emotions, of his desires, or even of his thoughts?

The merest trifle may bring on a fit of temper, or on the other hand, our way of handling that trifle may save the situation.

Tact Saves the Day

There should be a certain amount of elasticity in our methods of bringing up our children; we should know them well enough to be able to judge when, for the child's sake, we should give him a little leeway, and when, likewise for his sake, we should be firm with him. I dropped in to luncheon at a friend's house one day, and found the mother in a tussle with her little girl. The little girl had just come home from school and had refused to wash her hands before sitting down to the table. The mother insisted relentlessly that she was to do it at once. This treatment of the seven-year-old girl, already tired by her half-day's work in school, had the very opposite effect upon the child from what was expected. She would not yield. She absolutely refused to wash her hands, to go near the bathroom. With every command of the mother, who was growing more irritable every second, the little girl grew more stubborn and more determined not to give in. Finally the mother, to prove her power, forcibly led the little child to the bathroom and washed her hands. The little girl was so outraged that she could not eat at all.

"But what was I to do?" the mother asked me later. "Of course I realized that I was cruel in the handling of Rose; but I will not, in the first place, have her disobey me, and, in the second place, she cannot in all decency sit down at a meal without washing her hands."

Both of these ideas of the mother were good enough in themselves, but as important as the truth of an idea is the application of it, at the right time and in the right manner. Certainly all the trouble and tragic waste of energy that went into this conflict between mother and daughter, begetting the spirit that would lead to further conflicts, could have been avoided

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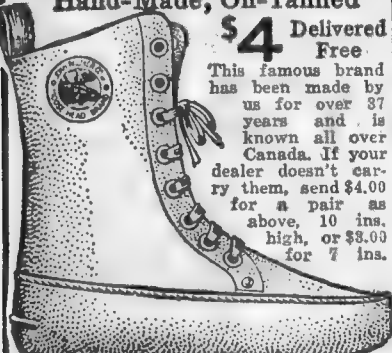
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if the mother had sympathetically and calmly suggested to Rose that as soon as she was either rested or ready to do it, she would of course wash her hands before she sat down to table. Sometimes the waiting of one minute, sometimes just a sympathetic suggestion, giving the child the choice between doing a thing now or a minute later, is enough to prevent an explosion.

How to handle temper, and cure it, if possible, in a child of five or six where temper has become established, is, of course, one of the most difficult problems of this aspect of child training. We must recognize that punishment, in the ordinary sense of the word, has practically no curative effect. Spanking, whipping, locking in dark rooms, are but the home equivalent for the whipping-post and the prison black hole. A child may yield at the moment, thru fear or pain; but most likely, there is engendered an evil, festering resentment, which will later burst out in an even more deplorable manner.

And yet, in extreme cases of violent temper among older children—and such cases are most likely to develop where the child's temper has been previously neglected or improperly cared for—severe measures must be taken. But the parent must always be in perfect command of her own temper; she must be kind, quiet, sympathetic. And the parent should always, as a fundamental principle, clearly show the child that the penalty inflicted is merely the direct result of the child's temper or other misdeed. The child's nature must be studied—this is where the parent must exercise judgment—and the penalty adapted to fit that nature.

Perhaps the penalty may be made to take the form of making the child understand—speaking always with firmness, gentleness, and an even spirit—that, unless he controls himself, he will bring upon himself the forfeiture of his dearest pleasure, or the loss of the plaything that he most loves.

Mary is a normally sweet child of great will-power, which will in the end be her greatest curse or her greatest blessing, the latter if she is properly handled. She is liable, however, to fits of temper of the most imperious and uncontrollable nature. She had never been whipped, for obviously she was of the kind upon whom whipping has its very worst effect; but various other methods have been tried in order to get her to restrain herself. These methods had proved practically useless; for the child had enough physical strength and force of will to pass untouched thru all efforts to correct and control her.

Toward noon of Easter day, after a very happy morning, she went suddenly into one of her wildest tantrums. The mother tried a new tack. The little girl had received several Easter remembrances which she prized very much; and, of them all, she loved most a pretty, inexpensive egg-basket of cardboard, crepe tissue-paper and ribbons. The mother picked it up. "Mary, if you don't stop," she said firmly, "I shall tear this beautiful basket to pieces. It will make me very, very sad to do so, but if you do not stop, you will make me do it."

This the mother repeated over and over again, to drive home to the child the connection between her behavior and the destruction of the basket. She gave Mary plenty of time in which to change her attitude. But Mary believed her mother's words to be only a threat, and continued in her violence. Then the mother slowly tore the basket to bits.

Instantly the child's rage turned to grief. It was a world tragedy, and she was the chief person bereaved. She wept and wept. The mother let her sob her grief out; then, still trying to drive home the connection, she lovingly asked whose fault it was that the basket had been destroyed.

"It was—my—fault," choked the child, "and, oh, mother, I'll never be bad again!"

On Easter Monday, however, the child had another tantrum. The mother picked up a little, inexpensive rabbit of white plaster, the Easter present which Mary had valued next to the basket, and she patiently went thru the same proceeding as on the day before. Again Mary did not stop; whereupon the mother threw the rabbit to the floor, where it was shattered into fragments. Again Mary's temper changed to grief; and later, she again admitted that the loss of her beloved rabbit was her own fault.

Mary has not had a bad fit of temper since that day. The method used by her mother was objective, dramatic, spectacular, something that would instantly make a vivid and profound impression upon a child. Of course, Mary will have tan-

trums in the future. But she has learned that her parents love her and wish the very best for her; and she has realized, thru this dramatic linking together of cause and result, that the only person who suffers in consequence of her temper is herself; and that, in so far as she is punished, she punishes herself. No effort has been made to break her will-power, nor to impair any of the other admirable forces which have expressed themselves in her temper.

"Why, I don't agree with what you say at all!" a friend exclaimed to me after I had been talking on the virtues that lay in or behind temper. "I think temper is simply awful, and I don't understand how or why people lose their tempers. Take myself; I have been righteously indignant, but I do not remember that I have ever had a fit of temper in my life."

I was surprised, for she was as far removed as any woman I knew from the placid, emotionless women who move thru life untroubled. In fact, she was exactly the sort of person who, if thoughtlessly handled, as a child would have been liable to violent and frequent gusts of temper. Later I came to know my friend's father, a man with a thoughtful and purposeful personality, and I asked him about his daughter's training. He told me that, from her earliest years, he had recognized in her an intense power of the will and fervent emotions; and that he had taken the greatest precaution that these powers should not be wasted in tantrums. From the beginning he had given her opportunities to enable her energies to find an outlet in a happy, constructive way.

The mystery was a mystery no longer. My friend had a temper, or rather, all the elements of a temper, but did not know it. All those elements, those energies were unconsciously under perfect self-control. There was no wasted power; no infliction of misery upon others; no suffering, from this cause, of misery herself. Here prevention had been the parent's motto; and, consequently, no cure had been necessary.

Our greatest interest in this problem of temper obviously should be how to handle the child so as to avoid the malgrowth of qualities, full of potential good, into destructive forces. The first step in this endeavor should be, as I have indicated, to make a study of the child's characteristics. I know a little boy of five and a half, who without the guidance and thoughtful training that he is having, would most likely develop into an erratic, excitable, self-willed man who, unless everything went his way, would have, and would give no peace. But his mother early realized that her child was possessed of powerful emotions and physical strength and from his infancy she surrounded him with opportunities thru which these powers could find expression. She was most careful and regular about his physical habits; she made a point of seeing that before bedtime he was never excited, or overstimulated, or led into doing something which would necessarily delay the period of going to bed or make going to bed less pleasant than what he had just been doing. Thus the child acquired the habit of doing the right thing at the right time, and was happy in so doing; and thus endless painful scenes were avoided, endless conflicts of will, which would have been certain germinators of temper.

She tried, to the best of her ability, to give the child's recognized emotional power a happy and developing activity. She gave him the opportunity for unselfish, joyous play. She gave him full chances to become acquainted with color and form, as he came in contact with them in his daily life; and so he loved flowers, and birds, and the beautiful things of nature. She saw that he was supplied with colored crayons, colored paper, scissors, and that he acquired the use of them. Without any fuss in dress or extra preparation, just in the regular routine manner of going out for a walk, this mother would take the little boy to various places of interest; to the museum, the aquarium, or just merely to some new park. Thus, this child had pleasant occupation for his vitality. His instinct for physical activity, his emotions, his imagination, were so satisfied and constructively satisfied that there was no cause and no time for temper to be fostered in him. In consequence, this little boy now goes for weeks without having a tantrum, tho he possesses in a marked degree the qualities out of which wild temper is developed. Those qualities are being utilized as qualities, not as the begetters of vices, and are assets in the development of his character.

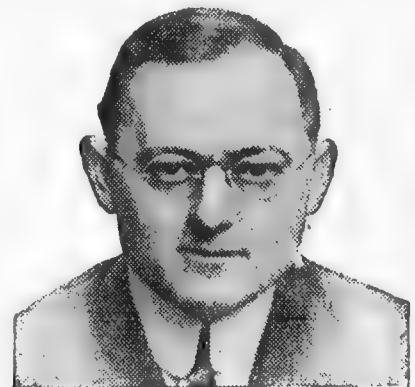
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10, 11th and 12th of February, is to be
a red letter day in W. G. G. history.

The program now being prepared by
the executive is of unusual interest and
should make the convention better than
ever before. There will be addresses
of educative value given by prominent
speakers, and also instructive, interesting
addresses on the work of the Association.
The business of the sessions will be of
importance as provincial officers must
be elected, and financing of the coming
year's work decided upon. This year
there will also be the passing of resolutions
that are of importance to the welfare
of the Association. A feature of special
interest will be the messages from the
local clubs. Delegates will please be
prepared to give reports of the work of
their Association, difficulties they have
encountered, and new ideas that other
clubs might find useful. Information of
value for future work can be gained by
all if the delegates will co-operate with
the executive in making this part of the
convention a real success.

Resolutions pertaining to our special
work, such as literature, speakers, mar-
keting of by-products, district nurses,
or anything to increase the efficiency of
our work should be sent to Miss Stocking,
Provincial Secretary, Delisle. All resolu-
tions dealing with legislative subjects
such as government libraries, women
trustees of school districts, dower law,
abolish the bar, etc., should be sent at
once to Mr. Musselman, Central Secy-
tary, G. G. A., Moose Jaw. Delegates
should be prepared to speak on resolutions
they present.

The W. G. G. will hold their sessions
only in the afternoons, thus leaving the
mornings free to attend the G. G. con-
vention, do shopping and to visit the
Woman's Exchange, which will be of
interest to all the delegates.

Each local Association is entitled to
one delegate for every ten paid up members
and only the delegates will have power
of voting. But all are welcome and we
hope as many as possible will take ad-
vantage of the pleasant, profitable time
offered and will be at the convention.

Notify Mr. Musselman, Moose Jaw,
immediately of your intentions of at-
tending and follow his instructions re
railway fare, registration, etc.

A more complete program will be
published later.

ERMA STOCKING,
Provincial Secretary W. G. G. A.

REPORT ON MARKET CONDITIONS

Dear Miss Stocking:—In regard to the
marketing of produce, butter and eggs,
not a great many go in for much more
than supply their home needs. The
number who are selling ship to Regina
eggs and cream and are satisfied with
results.

Our president, Mrs. McKee, received
a petition for names some time ago and
has been doing her best to secure signa-
tures. As other places, a majority here
are in favor of woman suffrage and a
few opposed to it.

Before we had received your letter,
Miss Stocking, we had packed a large
box of clothing of all kinds from safety
pins, infants' wear, children's clothing,
men's and women's wear, to heavy coats.
Not knowing where else to send it at
the time we shipped it to the Immigration
Office, Regina, so we do not know whom
it would benefit.

A short time ago I wrote to the secretary
of the Central Association enquiring if
there were any requiring help, as we can
make up another box to send West. Of
course it will not be as large or as
good as the first one. I have received
the names of two families to which we
will send the goods direct.

Our society is young yet; by another
year we will have had more experience
and know better what to do. We all
enjoy our meetings—seventeen members
in all. One member has a reading for
each meeting and very often we have
a general discussion on some subject
that is useful. We have started a roll
call and each member responds by a
memory gem. One thing it has done—
it has created a sociability in our neigh-
borhood that was somewhat lacking before.
Everyone goes home feeling they have
enjoyed the afternoon. We meet th

first Thursday afternoon of every month
at one of the members' homes.

MRS. JESSIE McNAUGHTON,
Sec.-Treas. Sequin Branch

TO DISCUSS DIRECT LEGISLATION

The W. G. G. of Kamantha had a
splendid meeting in November at the
home of their President, Mrs. Phair.
After the usual business a very in-
structive paper was given by Miss John-
ston on "How we may meet some of the
arguments against woman suffrage." An
interesting discussion followed.

Mrs. Phair served a dainty luncheon
at the close of the meeting. The As-
sociation will discuss Direct Legislation
at their following meeting. Mrs. Mil-
burn will be the hostess.

MRS. THOS. BENSON, Secretary.

LASHBURN HAS REST ROOM

Dear Miss Stocking:—Sorry I have not
sent any reports lately of our meetings,
but there has been very little business
done of any account. However, I am
pleased to say we are getting a rest room
in Lashburn; at least, that is, a room is
being provided by one of the business
people there, and we now have to see
about the furnishing of it.

We are proposing to sew for the Red
Cross Society or the Belgian refugees,
which is to be decided at the next meeting.

I am returning the woman suffrage
petition. I am sorry to say it is the best
I have been able to do. Would you
kindly send list of papers dealing with
the woman suffrage question, as our
club is anxious to study it more minutely.

I believe the number of our district
is 13. Would be pleased if you will
send six constitutions, for which I enclose
thirty cents, and oblige.

E. C. PARSONS,
Sec.-Treas. Battle Valley.

Mistress—"This isn't a clean knife,
Jane."

New Servant—"I'm sure it ought to
be, mum. The last thing I cut with it
was a bar of soap."—Boston Tran-
script.

NOTE.—Ten days to two weeks must
be allowed for forwarding patterns.



8458—Girl's Costume, with three-quarter or long
Sleeves, with Circular Skirt, with or without
Circular Tunic. Sizes 8 to 14 years.
8125—Child's One-Piece Dress, with High or
Square Neck, Short or Long Sleeves. Sizes 6
months, or 1 year, and 2 years.
8157—Blouse for Misses and Small Women, with
Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves. Sizes 16 and
18 years.
8201—Two-Piece Flounced Skirt for Misses and
Small Women, with two Circular Flounces that
can be omitted if Plain Skirt is desired, with High
or Natural Waist Line. Sizes 16 and 18 years.
8249—Child's Rompers, with High or Square
Neck, Short or Long Sleeves. Sizes 2 to 5 years.
8465—Child's Dress, with Long or Short Sleeves.
Sizes 2 to 6 years.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address
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ceipt of 10 cents for each. Send number of
pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary
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as the snow and has a Heel Piece which
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

At last the stories have been sorted out and judged and here is the result. The prizes go to Harry Vestine, age 8, Entwistle, Alta.; Kathleen Leona Sargent, age 13, St. Louis Guilbert, Man.; and Helen Auld, age 11, Rosetown, Sask.

Others whose stories came in for very serious consideration were: Jno. Wm. Horst, Mapledale, Sask.; Eileen Child, St. Denis, Sask.; Russell Robinson, Clair, Sask.; John A. Holland, Mapledale, Sask.; Dorothy Sutton, Fairmount, Sask.; Ruth Alson, Fairacres, Alta.; Beulah Howard, Brownlee, Sask.; Margaret Ruth McDonald, St. Louis, Guilbert; Cecilia Larsen, Parry, Sask.; Winnifred Papp, Clive, Alta.; Agnes M. Halliday, Oakburn, Man.; Sydney R. Hicks, Rosetti, Sask.; Charles Koopmann, Zelma, Sask.; Margaret Evelyn Evans, Clair, Sask.; Mary Chalmers, Clair, Sask.; Margaret Arthur, Shoal Lake, Man.; Harriet Wegener, Marcelin, Sask.; William Johnston, Bay Centre, Dauphin, Man.

Please note that the names of the prize winners and in the honor roll are not necessarily arranged in the order of the excellence of the compositions.

FAR-AWAY BRAZIL

A Prize Story

We went by train as far as Quebec and there took passage on an ocean liner.

In due time we landed at Para and were met by uncle and Juan. The latter was a manly boy of fourteen years and a genuine Brazilian. He wore a dark bolero over a white shirt, knickerbockers of the same cloth as the bolero, and he had a bright sash tied around his waist. His wide sombrero covered his curly black hair and his large velvety black eyes seemed to smile as he greeted us.

We went directly to uncle's Fazenda, which lay near the edge of the magnificent forest that clothes the banks of the mighty Amazon. Uncle was a wealthy and influential planter and his beautiful home overlooked the river. All about it were trees and gardens full of blooming flowers of every color.

The morning after my arrival I was awakened by the noisy chattering of the birds. I dressed quickly and went down the broad stairs to the breakfast room. I met Juan at the foot of the stairs.

"Are we going to the forest today?" I asked eagerly.

"Yes," he answered, "and we must start early for later in the day the heat is too intense to be pleasant."

"Mamma and auntie, uncle and papa, Juan and myself spent the day in the forest and what a lovely time we had!"

"Tell me what those great trees are, Juan," I asked as we ran on in advance.

"That one with the smooth, hard bark is the stanba or stone tree," he replied. "The one close to it with the shaggy bark is a cinnamon tree. Then over yonder is the euphorbia, the jacaranda and the white syringa."

Our way led thru the forest where long racemes of tropic moss hung down and waved across the open spaces. Toucans with their bright plumage and their large awkward bills flew ahead of us, and monkeys peeped mischievously down from some lofty branch. We passed one huge tree that was wound from its roots to its topmost branches with an enormous vine, which Juan said was called a "monkey's ladder."

We ate our dinner in a ruined building which was half buried in a tangle of vines and shrubs.

In the afternoon we enjoyed ourselves as much as in the morning and were quite tired from our tramping when we reached uncle's Fazenda.

A few days later Juan and I went with Pedro, the Indian overseer, to the rubber plantation. Uncle was an exporter of rubber.

We went down a path leading thru the marshlands on each side of which grew the rubber trees, some of them seventy feet high. The round smooth trunk had a light colored bark and the oval shaped leaves hung in clusters of three. The fruit grew in clusters too and resembled small black nuts.

Pedro cut a deep gash in the rubber trees he wished tapped and hung an earthen cup below it. The next day the cup would be full of sap. Pedro emptied the cups he had hung up the day before

into a pail. When the pail was full of the cream-colored sap he told us that next it must be cooked. He built a fire and placed a jug-shaped calabash over it so the smoke came out thru the neck thus making the liquid rubber dry faster and improving its quality. Pedro dipped a long paddle into the liquid and held it over the smoke. It dried quickly and he dipped the paddle again into the liquid, keeping this up until the paddle was thickly coated with rubber and looked like a ball. This ball he split with his hatchet and took off the paddle.

"There!" said Juan, "the rubber is ready for the market."

I spent many more enjoyable days in that far-away land and I learned many interesting things about the plants, animals and birds.

KATHLEEN LEONA SARGENT,
St. Louis Guilbert, Man. Age 13.

FLORIDA

Two years ago my father and mother were preparing to go to Florida and they decided to take me with them. We were going to visit my uncle and aunt. The trip was a very long one. It took us four days to go. When we reached Dixmule my uncle was there to meet us with his team of mules. One was white and the other a dark brown.

Uncle Bob lived four miles from town. When we reached home we were very glad because we were very tired. After we had had tea we went to bed. In the morning I was up early and out playing with my cousins, Florence, Iona, Mable and Frank. We had a great time. We went out in the orchard and played hide-and-go-seek among the trees. After dinner Uncle Bob was going to town on a message and Aunt Grace said we could go with him. So we jumped into the cart and away we went. On the way I saw a lot of funny things. After we got home father and Uncle Bob were out in the garden when they heard a scream and running to where the sound came from they found a man, and an alligator had got ahold of his hand and would not let it go. Uncle Bob lifted the man's hand on to the fence and this left the alligator in the air. He soon let go and father got a chain and put it around his neck and tied him to a post. He weighed twenty-eight pounds.

I had a good time in Florida and saw many strange things, but after four weeks stay I returned to Oakburn.

AGNES M. HALLIDAY,
Oakburn, Man. Age 12.

WASHINGTON

The mountains were very pretty with their caps of snow and pretty evergreen trees. I saw a river called the Great Divide. It flowed two ways. The water all looked green when it was running down the mountains.

The grass was all green and the flowers were in bloom. It was a very mild climate such as our September weather here.

In Seattle they had steps in the streets because it was so steep. In Bellingham it was not so steep. We rented a house there. We went to all kinds of theatres and saw some very nice plays.

Bellingham is situated on Puget Sound. There are several lumber mills, but the country people have cows and there are some of the largest milk canning factories in the world.

They catch nearly all kinds of fish out in the bay. Salmon is the most plentiful during the summer months. They also have large salmon canneries. We passed thru some oyster beds and saw tons of oysters ready for ships to come and get them.

We went out on a boat while there. I liked that very much. Papa and mamma went on a boat from Bellingham to Seattle, but I stayed with my aunt. They visited the United States navy yards at Burlington. It is one of the largest navy yards in the world.

It rained quite a lot in January, but we never had to wear warmer clothing than we do here in the fall.

I went to school with my cousins some, but I don't care to visit a strange school. We came home in February and found plenty of ice and snow, and didn't wish we were back in Washington.

BEULAH HOWARD,
Brownlee, Sask. Age 10.

The New Rural School

Continued from Page 7

utensils consisted of the following items: kerosene stove and oven, \$3.50; stew kettle, 20 cents; dish pan, bread pan, tray, sugar jar, flour jar, measuring cup, vegetable dish, platter, rolling pin and colander, 10 cents each; egg beater, sieve, two plates, fork, table knife, teaspoon, tablespoon and scrub brush, 5 cents apiece, making a total cost of \$5.15 in all. The tools for manual training work included two hammers, two saws, two planes, two chisels, brace with three bits, square, screw driver and one pound of sixpenny nails, costing \$12.75. In addition, a scroll saw and draw knife were given by the boys. The kitchen table and work bench were made by carpenters.

Having her school and equipment complete, the next step for Miss Wyman was to arrange a schedule whereby the additional work could be combined with the regular work to the greatest advantage of both pupils and teacher. This was quite a problem, as her daily program already consisted of 33 classes. Finally she decided to coach her oldest girl to teach the three youngest primary classes in reading, numbers and language. These recitations were held in the rear of the room, and the little ones made such rapid progress that one reading class and two number classes were promoted, thereby doing away with three classes per day. And this provided time for the new work. Then a definite schedule was written out whereby every class was conducted by the clock, and the pupils knew exactly what to do, and when.

Domestic Science

Friday of each week was set apart as cooking day. So eager are the children to carry out the daily program without interruption that school begins at 12.30 p.m., with no afternoon recess, dismissing all but the cooking class at 3 o'clock. This gives ample time to prepare the food, wash the dishes and be dismissed at 4 or 4.30 p.m. The teacher demonstrates how to prepare the food, and the class then serves the dish to themselves, sometimes inviting the manual training class to lunch with them, and a little social time follows. At each demonstration the girls copy the recipe in a notebook and are then able to go to their homes and prepare the same inexpensive dish for their own tables. This is a necessary part of the work, and that is why the co-operation of the mothers was sought and obtained. When each week's work is completed, the mother reports to the teacher on a "Household Arts Report Card" provided for that purpose.

On the fourth Friday of each month the girls of the cooking class invite the mothers of the district to meet with them at the schoolhouse. This day is anticipated by the girls with great enjoyment, as they manage the afternoon, ushering the guests, caring for the wraps, preparing and serving a light refreshment to their mothers in a quiet, systematic and proper manner. The girls, wearing neat, white caps, range in age from nine to fourteen years; but the formalities were practiced many times before venturing to hold the reception.

Mothers' Meetings

The mothers' meetings are well attended, and an effort is made to have some qualified speaker present to address the ladies on domestic subjects. Sometimes lantern slides are shown. At the first meeting a complete explanation of the new school work was given. At following meetings the discussions included "The Fireless Cooker," "Domestic Value of Silk, Cotton, Wool, etc.," "The Cooking of Meats," "A Good Dinner Within the Reach of Every Pocketbook," "Care of the Sick," etc. These discussions are open and all formality is dropped, so that the domestic science work at the school is of educational value, not only to the girls, but to their mothers as well.

During the first two months little was done in the way of sewing, with the exception of darning stockings while the food was cooking; and each girl pledged herself to darn her own stockings at home for a month. Soon, however, Miss Wyman was enabled thru a friend to procure a sewing machine for the use of the school, free of charge, and then sewing began in earnest. To utilize time economically and to keep

the sewing machine busy, each girl was given two stated hours a week in which she could sew. To the left of the machine is a sewing table on which she can cut out her garment, and to the right is a sewing cabinet in which each girl has an allotted space for her materials. A paper pattern is cut first, and then each girl cuts out her own garment and is directed how to baste, stitch, etc. The sewing schedule is followed inflexibly and it does not interfere in any way with the regular classes. The program at first included an apron, a sewing bag and a dusting cap. This was followed by a gingham dress. Occasionally each girl is asked to bring some sewing to school which her mother wishes to have done. This pleases and helps the mother, and serves as a practical lesson as well.

Manual Training

The manual training work of the boys comes on Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock. All of the afternoon classes affecting these boys are heard before recess on this day, leaving the middle and primary classes which are given over to the oldest girls for reciting. Thus no lessons are lost and the teacher is at liberty to go to the basement with the boys. The two oldest boys, 13 and 14 years of age, are the foremen, each of whom has two younger boys under his supervision. These foremen are expected on manual training afternoon to become so familiar with the work selected that they can work other periods of the week with one of their assistants without direct supervision from the teacher. Thus each of the six boys has two stated days during the week on which he may go with his respective foreman and work with the tools.

These periods, like the sewing, are scheduled and each boy takes his period without any interruption of the regular classes. In performing their work, the boys follow a design which has been placed on the basement blackboard. They are held responsible for the care of the tools. Some of their accomplishments include a fly trap, flour box, drinking cup cabinet for the school-room, fireless cooker, two book rests, checker board, bean-bag board, a saw for the playground, a bird house and a number of odd jobs about the school-house. Needless to say, there is no "bad boy" problem to be solved.

Some of the children wanted to learn to use a typewriter. This suggested to the teacher that some of the many notices of meetings, etc., might be written by machine. So she rented a typewriter, and soon the pupils were using this machine on a regular schedule similar to that of the sewing and manual training classes. Many of the children have become quite proficient.

A Kindergarten Also

The idea of preparing the younger children of the neighborhood for school also came to Miss Wyman. So she procured a little red table and little red chairs for the basement, where it is warm, light and comfortable; and on Wednesday of each week all of the children under school age who can be brought are enrolled in a kindergarten. This is conducted under the teacher's own supervision, and it has helped to interest the mothers in the school work.

One might think that the expense of conducting all this new work would be considerable, but it is not so. For the cooking class the girls are always anxious to bring from home a little milk, eggs, vegetables, etc., and the weekly expense for supplies is very small. The girls also bring their own materials for sewing, and the sewing machine was obtained free. In the manual training department the boys used old lumber that was left from the remodeling of the school, and the expense for supplies has been very slight. To pay rental of the typewriter, each pupil pays seven cents a month; and for kindergarten supplies the mothers are charged 25 cents a month. The girls sold candy to pay for the magic lantern. Thus the expense is not at all proportionate to the interest aroused and benefit gained.

Some work has been done also in agriculture. An elementary text-book is used to teach the general principles of agriculture, and some practical demonstration work is carried on. The boys made seed corn testing boxes at the school and tested the seed corn from their own farms. In like manner will the milk from each farm be tested, and a special study of the soil from each



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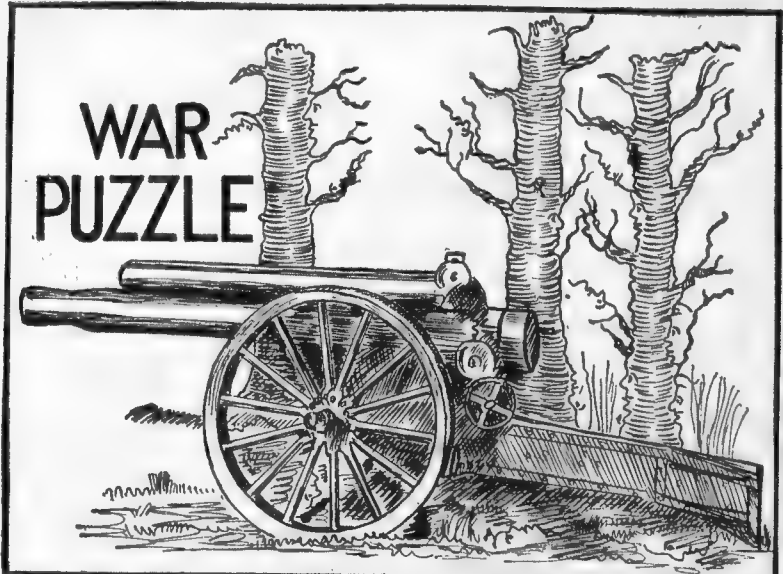
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5th to 9th Prizes, each \$10.00 in Cash.



Above will be found the picture of a modern gun of the kind that is being used in the present war. At a glance the gun and some old trees appear to be all there is in the picture, but by careful scrutiny some soldiers' faces will be found. There are 19 of them in all. Can you find them? It is no easy task, but by patience and perseverance can be accomplished.

You may win a cash prize by doing so. Many have done this as will be shown by the names and addresses published below. If you find the faces mark each one you find with an X, cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found all the faces and marked them." Write these nine words plainly and neatly, as in case of ties, both writing and neatness will be considered factors in this contest.

This may take up a little of your time, but as there are TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and One Hundred premiums given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter. Remember, all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found all the faces and marked them."

We do not ask You to Spend One Cent of Your Money in order to enter this Contest.

Send your answer at once; we will reply by Return Mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not, and we will send you a complete Prize List, together with the names and addresses of persons who have recently received over Two Thousand Dollars in Cash Prizes from us, and full particulars of a simple condition that must be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.)

Winners of cash prizes in our late competitions will not be allowed to enter this Contest.

This competition will be judged by two well known business men of undoubted integrity, who

have no connection with this company, whose decisions must be accepted as final.

Below will be found a partial list of the names and addresses of a few persons who have won some of our larger prizes in recent contests. Although these persons are entirely unknown to us, they are our references. An enquiry from any one of them will bring the information that our contests are carried out with the utmost fairness and integrity. Your opportunity to win a good round sum is equally as good as that of anyone else, as all previous winners of cash prizes are debarré from entering this contest.

Names and Addresses of a few Prize-Winners in recent Contests.

Mrs. W. A. C. Orr, 208 Gurnell St., Winnipeg.....	\$50.00	Mr. K. A. Rodger, 4 Manhattan Apts., Church St. Toronto	\$15.00
Miss E. Brodeur, 6 Gillespie St., Sherbrooke.....	50.00	Mrs. J. E. Girouard, 555 Malouine St., Montreal.....	35.00
Mr. Louis Quintal, Chateauguay, Que.....	50.00	Mrs. A. Ferguson, 39 St. John St., Winnipeg.....	35.00
Mr. Alphonse Drouin, Dept. of Sec. of State, Ottawa.....	50.00	Mr. R. E. Strange, 200 Rockland Rd., St. John, N.B.....	35.00
Mr. J. A. St. Pierre, Arthabaska, Que.....	50.00	Miss Mary Cochran, 114 Preston St., Ottawa.....	35.00
Mrs. E. McMillan, 135 McLeod St., West Toronto.....	50.00	Mrs. G. E. Benson, 33 Hargrave St., Winnipeg.....	35.00
Mr. H. Lloyd, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, Ont.....	50.00	Mrs. W. D. Little, Foxsboro, Ont.....	30.00
Mr. Jos. P. Champagne, 252 Bolton, Ottawa Ont.....	50.00	Mr. Thom. Blakey, 88 Huntley St., Toronto.....	25.00
Miss Daisy Raby, 184 University Ave., Toronto.....	40.00	Miss Mary Lamb, 22 Spencer St., St. John's, Nfld.....	25.00
Mr. Jno. W. London, 436 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man.....	40.00	Miss E. A. Kennedy, 15 Railway St., Hamilton.....	25.00
Miss L. B. Benjamin, 125 Hughson St., Hamilton.....	40.00	Mr. Jules Vascancelles, Goulais River, Ont.....	25.00
Miss H. C. Powell, P.O. Dept., Ottawa, Ont.....	40.00	Mr. Jno. M. Sullivan, Duckworth, St. John's, Nfld.....	25.00
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Mr. Norman Robinson, Milford Haven, Ont.....	40.00	Mr. W. C. Meach, 2475 Hutchison St., Montreal.....	25.00
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TOFIELD - " 15th " 20th
WESTLOCK - " 22nd " 27th

CCOURSES of instruction will be given in livestock, dairying, agronomy, and poultry raising. Lectures embodying the thoroughly practical with the latest in science as far as it can be applied to Alberta agriculture, will be given at each place. The various types and breeds of Livestock will be discussed, keeping uppermost in mind practical utility. Dairying will be given the attention its growing importance deserves. Agronomy, with special work on seed selection and weed extermination, will be fully discussed.

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farm will be made in regard to its productiveness of certain grains. Thus the school is brought into direct relation with the farm as well as the home.

In addition, Miss Wyman utilizes every opportunity to add dignity to the common, small duties of life. Each week the children are assigned alternately to the duties of keeping fresh water in the cooler, cleaning the wash bowl, cleaning the blackboard and erasers, sweeping the vestibule and cement steps. As a confidential trust this work becomes a pleasure, and that spirit is carried to similar duties in the home.

If one were to walk into the Mendota Beach school today, it would present a novel appearance to eyes accustomed to the ordinary rural school. Its general construction would first attract attention. At the front is a roomy vestibule with wraps, lunches and overshoes put away in their respective places. From the vestibule the stairs lead down to a light, airy, cement basement where the furnace provides a pleasing warmth to the whole building. In the schoolroom, over the vestibule doors, is an eight-day clock which regulates inexorably the activities of the school. In the wall are large double bookcases containing a school library and a large travelling library. A piano stands in the right-hand front corner. At the left of the room, in the solid row of windows which admit light from only one side, is a window box with plants and flowers. And at the rear is the wash-closet neatly screened from the schoolroom.

But the most astonishing thing to see is the varied activity of the pupils. As one enters the building a boy is carefully sweeping off the steps. Down in the basement other boys are gathered around a carpenter's bench busily making seed corn testing boxes for their home farms. Opposite are the little red chairs and little red table of the kindergarten mites. Up in the schoolroom, beneath a fore window, a boy or girl is writing out the spelling lesson on a typewriter. Just behind a little girl is using the sewing table to cut out a dusting cap. Further back another girl is at the sewing machine stitching an apron which she cut out in her last sewing hour. Nearby is the sewing cabinet for unfinished work. In the rear of the room one of the older girls is hearing a primary reading class. Standing apart is the cooking table with the oil stove on top, ready for the after-school demonstration.

The clock strikes. Schedule cards are consulted. The children at the various manual occupations put away their work, and other pupils take their places. Classes change and new recitations are heard. There is no undue noise, no confusion. Everything moves automatically. And up at the front of the schoolroom, conducting the regular classes, but with an eye for every pupil and a hand ready to assist in every department, presides the quiet, composed, efficient teacher who made all of these things possible. It is a remarkable school, and its success is giving Miss Grace Wyman a reputation that is nation-wide.

SHORT COURSE AT SASKATOON

The director of Agricultural extension has issued the program for the short course in agriculture to be held at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, Sask., January 18 to 23. In connection with this short course there will be no fees. Students attending should purchase a first class ticket to Saskatoon and ask the agent for a standard certificate which will entitle them to a free return provided there are one hundred attending the short course. Students will pay for their board while in Saskatoon. Arrangements will be made to provide them with rooms.

Attention is again drawn to the convention of Agricultural Societies and the Provincial Seed Fair which will be held during the week of January 11 to 16, program for which has already been published.

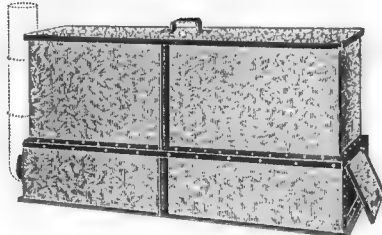
MURRAY'S SUCCESSOR

Lethbridge, Alta., Jan. 2.—Lewis Welsford, who has been chief accountant for the Southern Alberta Land Company, since the spring of 1907, has been appointed manager of Wheatlands, Limited, succeeding James Murray, who recently became Professor of Field Husbandry at McGill University. Mr. Welsford took charge of the big Suffield agricultural plant on January 1.

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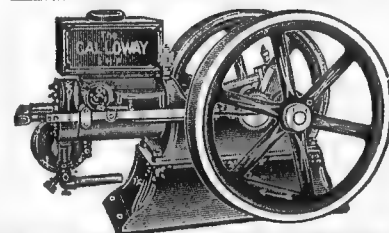
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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 9, 1915)

Wheat—Wheat higher, the close showing May up 9 cents and the cash wheat 9½ cents. Reaction of about 1 cent occurred from top figures, but the late tone was quite firm. Trade this week was active, the market being broad and excited, fluctuations at times being on the sensational order. Situation at side of the market and what few "shorts" there were covered freely on the bulge. The foreign situation was also recorded as very strong, with prices at Liverpool up sharply and the market was also affected by the large reduction in the quantity afloat and further adverse crop news from the Argentine. Foreign bids in Chicago, where business has been heaviest, were numerous, but exporters found themselves in direct competition with millers for the very moderate offerings. Holders too generally asked higher premiums. Strength at Liverpool was attributable to unfavorable reports from Argentine and firm Plate and Indian offers. Millers there bought freely, the freight situation in Argentine continuing to cause apprehension abroad. Liverpool stocks decreased 296,000 bushels last week and now stand 4,048,000 bushels, as compared with 2,848,000 bushels the same date last year.

The market scored the high point on Friday and at this level there was general profit taking by holders and a weaker tone followed. On the decline that followed renewed buying by commission houses occurred and later on most of the decline was recovered. There has been considerable wheat taken out of this market for export during the last week and this, in a way, has substantiated a higher level of prices. The cash demand has also improved greatly during the period under review by reason of Eastern millers being keenly inquiring for supplies.

Oats—Have also been slightly firmer in sympathy with the advance in wheat and closing figures are about 1½ cents to 2½ cents higher. The cash demand is also very good, particularly for the lower grades. Barley—Has greatly improved in prices owing to there being a better demand particularly for the spot article and closing figures show a gain of about 5 cents for the week.

Flax—Has ranged higher during the past week following the strength in Duluth, owing to a scarcity of supplies and at the close today prices are 13½ to 15½ cents higher.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11
No. 1 Nor.	128½	134	136½	138½	139½	140½	141½
No. 2 Nor.	127½	133	135½	137½	138½	139½	140½
No. 3 Nor.	126½	132	134½	136½	137½	138½	139½
No. 4 Nor.	125½	131	133½	135½	136½	137½	138½
No. 5 Nor.	124½	130	132½	134½	135½	136½	137½
Oats—							
No. 1	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
No. 2	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
No. 3	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
No. 4	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
No. 5	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Flax—							
No. 1	146	147	147	147	147	147	147
No. 2	145	146	146	146	146	146	146
No. 3	144	145	145	145	145	145	145
No. 4	143	144	144	144	144	144	144
No. 5	142	143	143	143	143	143	143

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Jan. 9)	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81.38½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.37½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.37½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.37½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.36½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.35
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.30½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.36½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.34½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.29½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.29
Screenings, 1 car, ton	15.00
Screenings, 1 car, ton	18.00
Screenings, part car, ton	24.00
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.30½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.22½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.32½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.26½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.27½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.27½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.23½
No. 1 durum wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	1.56
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.56
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.32½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Mont.	1.34½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.34½
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car, o.w.b.	67½
No. 3 yellow corn, 5,000 bu., to arrive	67
No. 3 corn, 2 cars, in transit	66½
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	66
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, seedy	49

No. 3 white oats, 2,000 bu., to arrive	50
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	51
Mill oats, 1 car	43
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	50
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.11½
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.11
Sample grade barley, 1 car	66½
Sample grade barley, 2 cars	66
Sample grade barley, 1 car	64½
Sample grade barley, part car	66
No. 4 barley, 1 car	69
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	67½
No. 2 hard barley, 1 car	65
No. 1 hard barley, 1 car	67
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	66
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.79½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.79
No. 2 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.78½

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William and		
Pt. Arthur Ter.	4,980,121	2,154,189
Total	12,551,775	6,624,162
In vessels in Can.		
Ter. Harbors	1,141,565	180,586
At Buffalo and		
Duluth	1,469,982	46,048
Total this week	15,163,322	6,860,796
Total last week	15,504,845	6,978,325
Total last year	26,310,784	17,117,686
(Inc. Afloat)		

At Midland and Tiffin there are 178,175 bushels U. S. wheat and 395,652 bushels U. S. oats in bond.

Jan. 11.—There are 300 cars in sight today for inspection.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, January 8.—Receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs during the week were as follows: 585 cattle, 71 sheep, and 8,857 hogs. Hogs—It looked as if the extraordinary hog receipts of the past few days would swamp the market, particularly as Frye and Company's buyer stepped out of the buying line at a critical time. However, Eastern market prices were well sustained, making it a profitable undertaking to ship East, and the situation was saved by heavy Eastern shipments being made. Prices ranged from \$6.45 for ordinary cars, to \$6.60 for select, and we look for a firm market at these prices for

the coming weeks. Light hogs 130 to 150 lbs., one cent less; pigs 50 to 100 lbs., slow sale at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—Receipts light. Choice carloads of steers, etc., were again in much demand. Prices firm at \$6.25 to \$6.50 and extra good medium steers brought the latter price. Steers, choice export, \$6.00 to \$6.60; butcher, \$5.50 to \$6.25; heifers, common to choice heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.25; cows, choice, \$5.00 to \$5.50; common, \$4.00 to \$4.75; canner, \$1.75 to \$2.65; oxen, thin to very choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.75; veal calves, 500 to 600 lbs., \$6.00; higher for lighter kinds.

Stockers and Feeders—Receipts light. There is considerable demand for stockers and feeders and we look for a brisk trade in these at prices quoted as soon as they appear on the market. Feeding steers, 500 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.25; heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; springers, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.00; common, \$4.00 to \$6.00; calves and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Fat Sheep—Fat sheep are in demand at \$6.25, \$5.50 and \$6.70 respectively for wethers, ewes and lambs.

(The above prices are those quoted by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, Livestock Department.)

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Port William, Jan. 8, 1915.	1915	1914
1 hard	11,203.50	60,201.10
1 Nor.	878,529.40	4,531,403.10
2 Nor.	1,530,538.50	2,981,900.35
3 Nor.	1,046,114.20	1,032,023.30
No. 4	599,498.50	233,798.20
Others	914,235.50	1,185,784.38

This week 4,980,121.20 Last week 10,025,111.23
Last week 4,533,340.00 Last week 9,094,481.33

Wheat	Oats
Increase 446,781.20	Increase 930,629.50
1 C.W.	13,722.12
2 C.W.	636,310.09
3 C.W.	364,523.05
Ex. 1 Fd.	222,402.14
Others	917,251.15

This week 2,154,189.21 This week 4,235,219.26
Last week 2,079,709.07 Last week 4,112,554.12

Barley	1915	1914
3 C.W.	62,733.22	1 N.W.C. 534,950.11
4 C.W.	105,202.07	2 C.W. 104,825.28
Rej.	19,779.22	3 C.W. 21,320.23
Feed	36,998.34	Others 15,585.32
Others	56,401.09	

This week 280,514.46 This week 676,681.38
Last week 250,167.28 Last week 613,880.08

Increase 30,347.18 Last year's total 2,356,599.47
Last year's total 1,360,000.40

SHIPMENTS

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1915 (lake)	219,449	62,164	4,498
(rail)	453,175	181,695	10,095
1914 (lake)	211,045	321,555	109,236
(rail)			7,657

Winnipeg Livestock

During the past week receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards have been as follows: 880 cattle, 15 calves, 20,767 hogs, and 7 sheep.

Cattle

During the early part of the week receipts of

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, January 9, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.32	\$1.37½
2 Nor. wheat	1.29	1.35½
3 Nor. wheat	1.25½	1.34
3 white oats	53½	50½
Barley	60-70	61-71
Flax, No. 1	1.50	1.78½

Futures—

Jan. wheat	1.32½	
May wheat	1.37½	1.34½
July wheat	1.38½	1.34½

Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
Hogs, top	\$7.00	\$9.70
Sheep, top	6.85	7.70
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	7.90

cattle were very light, but during Thursday, Friday and Saturday supplies increased somewhat. On the whole prices have been very steady and the demand for choice stuff has been excellent. Anything fat that met the requirements of the abattoir men brought very good prices. The best cattle have sold around \$6.75 to \$7.00, with an odd bunch or so at \$7.25. The majority of the offerings, however, were medium killers and this class of stuff has not sold quite so well during the past three or four days as they did at the close of last week. The majority of the medium steers showing killing qualities sold around \$6.25 to \$6.50. Fat female stock has been in good demand, best cows and heifers selling from \$5.75 to \$6.25, with the bulk price at \$6.00. Few oxen have been on sale and the price quoted has been \$4.00 to \$4.50. Demand has been good for stockers and feeders and, with a light supply on hand, prices have ranged from \$5.25 to \$6.25. Milkers and springers have been scarce and price has advanced about \$5.00 a head on this class of stock. The bull market is about steady at \$4.50 to \$5.25. Veal calves have been scarce and prices are unchanged. Southern markets are lower, so that if large supplies are received it is altogether likely that prices will fall a little.

Hogs

In spite of all the advice against doing so, the heavy unloading of hogs on the market continues and over twenty thousand pigs of all ages and sizes were received during the past week at the Union yards. Last week's price was 7 cents. Outside markets have not justified this figure, but there have been enough Eastern orders received here to hold prices fairly firm. This state of affairs cannot last indefinitely and it is altogether probable that lower prices will prevail. Today \$6.85 is the top price offered. Rough sows are selling a cent below the select hogs. Light hogs are not wanted and sell from four cents up.

Sheep and Lambs

The sheep and lamb trade is almost at a standstill. There are scarcely enough here to warrant a quotation being given. Best lambs would probably sell from 7 to 7½ cents and good sheep at from 5½ to 6 cents.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

The market is very dull just now, nothing coming in to any extent, so that quotations are for the most part just nominal. Fancy dairy is quoted at 24 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy at 21 cents and good round lots at 18 cents per pound.

Eggs

Very few eggs are being received. Ordinary shipments are, of course, subject to candling and are only worth about 26 cents per dozen. Absolutely fresh eggs having the date stamped or marked on them on which they were laid and received in Winnipeg within three or four days of that date can be handled by dealers to advantage at around 50 cents per dozen.

Potatoes

There are scarcely any potatoes changing hands just now, but for any that are coming dealers offer 55 to 60 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream

About the middle of the month it is expected that a raise will be made in sweet cream prices. Just now, however, the price is the same, 35 cents per pound of butter-fat being paid for sweet cream. Sour cream is worth 28 cents and milk is \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry

The dressed poultry market is about the same and dealers can dispose of small, well prepared shipments at the following prices: Chickens, 12½ cents; roosters, 9 to 10 cents; ducks, 12½ cents; geese, 12½ cents, and turkeys, 15 to 16 cents.

Hay

The demand for hay this week is particularly good. Supplies are quite low and dealers state that they could handle small shipments of good wild hay to advantage. The demand has strengthened prices and an advance of from 30 cents to a dollar per ton is general for most kinds of hay. Hence, No. 2 Red Top is worth from \$11 to \$12.50 per ton; No. 2 Upland is \$9.00 to \$10.50 per ton; Midland \$7.50 to \$9.50 per ton, and Timothy from \$14 to \$15 per ton. Good bright straw, too, is finding a ready sale and dealers will pay around \$5.00 per ton for wheat straw, and from \$5.50 to \$6.00 for oat straw.

Raw Furs

Large quantities of fur are coming to market, but the catch up to date has not equalled that of last season, owing to the uncertainty of market conditions resulting from the war. This kept the trappers from setting out their traps as early as usual, resulting in less unprime furs being caught and raising the quality of those marketed. The cold weather before the holidays has resulted in a good trade by the retailers, which will assist in disposing of this year's catch of furs, as this will have to be marketed in Canada and the United States, the European market being a thing of the past while the war continues. This will result in a lower range of prices for this season's collection.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 5 to January 11 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1'	2'	3'	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Jan. 5	129	126	122	118	113½	109	104½	56½	53½	53½	51½	50½	66	62	58	58	139	136		
6	127½	124	120	116½	112½	108	104	56½	53	53	52	51	68	63	59	59	139½	137½		
7	129½	126½	122½	118½	114½	109½	105½	56½	53½	53½	52½	51½	69	64	60	60	142	139		
8	132½	129½	125½	121½	117½	112½	108½	56½	53½	53½	53	52	70	64	60	60	148½	145½		
9	132	129	125	121	117	112	108	56½	53½	53½	52½	51½	70	65	60	60	150	147		
11	129½	126½	122½	119	115	110	105½	55½	53	53	52½	51½	69	65	60	60	149	146		

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JANUARY 11

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	129½	126½	85½	Choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	24c	24c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	127½	124	83½	Best butcher steers and	6.50	6.50-7.00	7.00-7.50	No. 1 dairy	21c	21c	21c
No. 3 Nor.	126½	123	80½	heifers	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.50-7.00	Good round lots	18c	18c	18c-19c
No. 4	119	115	75	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	115	111	68½	steers and heifers	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	6.00-6.50	Strictly new laid	35c-50c	35c-50c	35c-40c
No. 6	110	106	64½	Best fat cows	5.00-5.50	5.25-5.75	5.75-6.00	Subject to Candling	20c	26c	30c
Feed	103½	102½	59	Medium cows	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.50	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	4.00-4.50	In sacks, per bushel	55c-60c	55c-60c	60c-65c
No. 2 CW	55½	56	32½	Best bulls	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	4.75-5.25	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Choice heifers	5.25-6.00	5.75-6.25	5.50-6.00	Sweet cream (per lb.			
No. 3	60	65	41½	Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	butter-fat)	35c	35c	34c
Cash Flax				Best feeding steers	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.50	6.00-7.00	Cream for butter-mak-			
No. 1 NW	149	139	128½	Best stocker steers	5.25-6.70	4.75-5.25	5.50-6.00	ing purposes (per lb.			
Wheat Futures				Best milkers and spring-	\$60-\$70	\$55-\$65	\$60-\$70	butter-fat)	28c	28c	29c
January	129½	126½	85½	Common milkers and	\$45-\$50	\$40-\$45	\$35-\$50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2-10
May	134½	132½	90½	springers (each)				Dressed Poultry			
July	135½	133½	92½	Hogs				Chickens	12½c	12½c	13c-15c
Oat Futures				Choice hogs	\$6.85	\$6.75	\$8.00	Roosters	9c-10c	9c-10c	10c-12c
January				Heavy sows	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$6.25	Ducks	12½c	12½c	15c-16c
May	58½	58½	36½	Stags	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.75	\$4.25	Turkeys	15c-16c	15c-16c	17c-18c
July	59½		37½	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	No. 2 Red Top	\$12.50	\$14	\$10-\$11
January				Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-5.50	No. 2 Upland	\$10.50	\$12	\$9-\$10
May	156	144½	135½					No. 2 Timothy	\$15.00	\$16	\$14
July			137½					No. 2 Midland	\$9.50	\$10-\$11	

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WINNIPEG

The Country School Fair

Continued from Page 12

The whole movement tends to cultivate a relish for finding something better, no matter who produces it. It affords the young an opportunity to exchange ideas and avoid becoming narrow-gauge, self-made men. There are hundreds of reasons for the School Fair.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

With a view to developing a keener interest in our greatest industry the Department of Agriculture for Manitoba places a sum of money at the command of the College Extension Branch. For two years the superintendent of this branch has encouraged the formation of clubs among the boys and girls of the different schools.

If the boys and girls attending a school, or a group of schools, will form a Poultry Club the college authorities will send to the club a setting of eggs for each member. These eggs are from some selected strain of pure-bred fowls and are accompanied by instructions as to testing eggs for fertility, care of chickens,

etc. The pupil on the other hand must undertake to set the eggs under a hen, care for and feed the chickens, exhibit at the School Fair all birds raised from the eggs, and send to the college an account of his or her experience in caring for the chickens. The birds become the property of the members, and some have found that they had quite valuable birds. One boy is reported to have sold four birds raised from a single setting of eggs for \$10, an average price of \$2.50, before the birds had been wintered.

The score card used in making awards is as follows:—

	Points
1—The number exhibited the same as the number hatched (2 points off for each chicken missing).....	25
2—General appearance of chickens as regards size, age, weight, health and condition	25
3—Method followed in feeding and rearing the chickens.....	25
4—Composition, age of member to be taken into consideration	25
Total points.....	100

The Potato Club

The Potato Clubs are formed in like manner, except that fewer girls become members. The College Extension Department sends for each member 10 pounds of seed potatoes from some good variety, and the pupil is expected to plant the seed, care for the plot, dig the crop and exhibit one bushel of potatoes in the fall. He is also required to hand in an essay based on the experience gained.

The score card is divided as to points in this manner:—

	Points
1—Value on basis of yield.....	35
2—Quality as shown by exhibit of one bushel	35
3—Written history of growing the crop (not more than 200 words)....	15
4—Financial statement showing value of labor expended in growing the crop.....	15

Total.....100

When Corn Clubs are organized three varieties of suitable seed are furnished to each member, enough of each variety for a row thirty feet long. The care of the plot, the composition, the sheaves of corn shown, are all factors in arriving at the score.

Special prizes may be offered for the care and condition of the plots. This practice was followed at Souris, Stonewall and other points.

At Stonewall for the fair fuller accounts of experience were required and special prizes for compositions only were offered. The 10 pounds of seed potatoes were planted and cultivated at home, but the boys of the Potato Club each planted one-tenth of an acre on ground leased for that purpose and cared for their own plots subject to inspection. The business statement was of more value than in the case of the 10 pounds as the

cost per acre could easily be figured. The market price of the crop is always a factor, but in the large plot the labor cost is easily estimated. Prices were good this year and some fathers were glad to find that their sons were in a position to sell them 15 or 20 bushels of potatoes for the family use.

A couple of larger plots of fodder corn were grown and the product disposed of in the interests of a common fund.

It would be well for all Manitoba readers to bear in mind that any school may organize these clubs.

NOTES AND HINTS

Why not encourage the boys to market coarse grains on the hoof?

It will do the old boys good to have the young boys chasing them.

The School Fair belongs to the mixed farming age.

The boy is the better for carrying personal responsibility.

The School Fair tends to make the boys and girls judges of the things they exhibit.

Don't give the boy a pig to feed for his own and then take his money when it is sold.

Try to keep the boy on the farm by giving him a personal interest in something that is going on.

The demand for dressed poultry in this country is a first-class reason for the Poultry Club.

The old man may be so good a feeder that he does it always and the boy never learns to do it.

Watch an iron-grey man tie the prize ribbon on the harness when he drives his horse from the judges' ring and then ask if it does a boy's heart good to win a prize.

Some people don't like to give the boys cash prizes. Lots of men are off the farm today because as growing boys they were not allowed any of the hard-earned cash. Don't give them your money; let them earn some.

No, the school district is not too small for a School Fair. The human heart in some places may be.

The writer knows that some men talk of the "nonsense of all this," but his mind reverts to a break in the world's stock market forty years ago when an unprincipled neighbor stole the lad's Dominic rooster. Gentle reader, such emotions are world moving if wisely directed.

When we see a fair director exhibit a Barred Plymouth Rock rooster with six breeds' of feathers on his body and motley

feathers to his toes, we think it high time that somebody taught the boys to know poultry and to play a square game with the fair.

The price of a cheap cigar a day given to a prize fund would make the boys and girls hustle until it would be a pleasure to "watch their smoke."

If the Poultry Club chases the last dunghill chicken into the pot it will not be the greatest calamity of the year.

How many heads of barley can you grow from one garnered last fall? What is your average gain from reproduction? Reconcile the two.

The next thing to a good shower is the scuffer and hoe in the vegetable crop. The boys can be taught this if you think it worth while.

The Pig Club can be utilized to develop a wide knowledge of breeds and feeding values.

Potatoes worth 30 to 50 cents a bushel to the boy himself are not hard to pick.

Do you know at what stage to cut fodder corn? The Corn Club boys will soon all know.

Make your school exhibit the outgrowth of a steady year's work. There is no need for a spurt.

Talk about plant-food to the boys and girls who are cultivating plants.

Don't give a boy money. Let him earn it. Let him learn to make his money earn.

The Brandon Fair Association is offering big prizes for steers fed by boys. Yes, let them feed steers too.

Watch for the human touches to all this work. Here is the description given by one newspaper of the boy who exhibited a 465 pound, year-old pig at New Orleans last year: "The boy who raised this pig was an undersized lad of twelve, but as he stood beside the pen and looked at the product of his year's work his face beamed, his chest was drawn up, his head thrown back and in his eyes shone the spirit of conquest." Think of the scene, gentle readers.

The School Fair lends itself readily to teaching the foreign children something of mixed farming.

The good ideas for a School Fair are not all used up. Less than 20 per cent. of them have been distributed where they are lying dormant.

It will not injure the memory to have the hand and eye trained.

Orange McGee of Goldonna, Louisiana, raised 485 pounds of pork in one year on one set of legs, and bankers, packing-house men, merchants and railroad presidents were pleased to do him honor.

We banquet adult winners of great trophies.

We know one boy who has banked \$30 just from prizes during the past fifteen months. That increases his account, but think of how much more that chap has really lived.

Even the old men learn a lot from the School Fair competitions.

IRA STRATTON.

The Tinkling Cymbal

Continued from Page 21

He stood dully a minute or two; then, with a sigh, he dragged his steps to the box of coarse rations ready by the door, placed them in the borrowed wagon, and vanished into the gloom of the dismal December evening, cowering before the sleet-laden blast.

"Now about that cow, Brother Patterson. Here's seventy-five dollars—go get a good one," said the colonel, smiling graciously.

"Oh, thank you, thank you, my dear brother! May the Lord bless you for your unfailing goodness and kindness to one of His humble shepherds!" said the Rev. Ephraim, grasping the colonel's clammy hand with his right, and with his left deftly slipping the gold into his trouser-pocket.

Irish Co-operative Literature

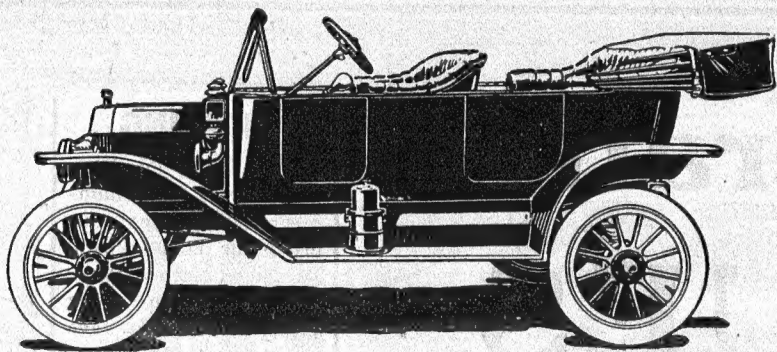
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Under the leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett, M.P., Irish farmers have made greater strides in Co-operation than any other Anglo-Saxon people. As we have had requests for literature on Co-operation in Ireland we have secured 100 copies of each of the following pamphlets and will send one copy of each while they last to any address for 25 cents—just enough to cover the cost.

	Pages
Cattle Insurance.....	7
Co-operative Creameries.....	4
Trade Federation.....	4
Co-operation (To all Agricultural Laborers).....	4
Co-operation in Bee-Keeping.....	4
Co-operative Agricultural and Poultry Societies.....	4
Co-operation Among Poultry Keepers.....	4
Co-operative Credit.....	4
Agricultural Societies Finance.....	2
Co-operation and Flax Cultivation.....	8
The Rural Community (Pamphlet).....	20
An address to the American Commission Inquiry, by Geo. W. Russell, Editor of The Irish Homestead	
A Suggested Solution of the Rural Problem (Pamphlet).....	32
Address by Sir Horace Plunkett in opening Conference of the American Credit Commission.	
The Building up of a Rural Civilization (Pamphlet).....	11
An address delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the I.A.O.S., 10th Dec., 1909, by Geo. W. Russell.	

We are not selling the above separately as they are merely for those interested in Co-operation. 25 cents pays for one copy of each pamphlet. We have also secured 10 copies of last year's annual report of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, as the central organization in Ireland is called, and will mail these out at 25 cents per copy.

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